INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
17

The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
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VOL. XVIII NO. 273– BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

IN THE STRICKEN AREA.

Impressions Of A Tour Of Investigation In Jalalpore And Bardoli Villages.

MOVING TALE OF PEOPLE'S DETERMINATION AND FAITH IN MAHATMAJI.

We publish below the impressions of a tour of personal inquiry conducted by Mrs. Kshama Rao, the well-known Bombay Social worker and wife of the eminent surgeon Dr. R. Roa. They not only emphasize our repeatedly expressed contention that it is imperative for the Government of Bombay not only to institute a public inquiry through a committee in which the public will have confidence, they also bring out in poignant relief the necessity of Government's embarking upon a policy of conciliation.

(BY MRS. KSHAMA RAO)

Three miles from Navsari on the other side of the bridge which divides the Baroda territory from British India, the first village that we saw was Sheshodra in the Jalalpore taluka. It is a fairly large place with a population of 2,200 inhabitants, most of whom are Kunbi cultivators. The crops were all in full swing but every one of the 'Khedutś' was preparing to leave. A small crowd gathered round us as we entered the village and to our question as to what they were going to do, one of the men answered: "Why, leave the village as soon as we can, we have already removed most of our things to the Gaekwad's territory and we are only waiting to make our final preparations." They all seemed ready for the worst and were not worried in the least about leaving their homes.

AT UNGAO.

As we passed on to Ungao, we saw on the way a number of Khajuri trees cut down so that a large tract of land with the stems of the palms looked like a graveyard.

In Ungao which is a tiny hamlet, there are fifteen families of Kunbi cultivators, every one of whom was preparing to vacate his home to be in readiness for the impending struggle. When asked what that struggle was, a cheerful working Kunbi woman replied:

"When we shall refuse to pay the tax on the 10th of December."

"How long will this go on?" I asked her.

"Until we get our country's freedom," was her emphatic reply.

DISGRACEFUL CONDITIONS OF ROADS.

From Ungao we moved on to Satem, our ten-seater waggon jolting and rattling and bumping over the bad roads. In some places it was almost impossible for any conveyance to pass safely. The car shook and rocked so much on account of the unevenness of the roads that we had to hold on to the steel bar over our heads to avoid being thrown out and sometimes it seemed that the car was going to overturn and hurl us into a ditch close by. The condition of the 'roads' is really disgraceful and with the heavy taxes the cultivators have been paying to the Government so many decades, it is deplorable that no pains should ever have been taken to make the roads even passable for at least a cultivator's bullock cart. I am told that the total sum of taxes each of the talukas yield to the Government amounts to about seven lacs of rupees a year.

AT SATEM.

In spite of the brilliant crops shimmering about the village of Satem, a veil of gloom shrouds the place. Most of the cultivators here have left their homes. Some of these houses are distinctly striking with their lovely carved doors. Satem was the first village wherein "Civil Disobedience" was started first and with the exception of a few, none of the cultivators have paid the taxes for a year. A few Patidars, having borrowed or lent money to Banias who are capitalists, are still lingering there. But they too will be soon leaving their homes to seek refuge in the Gaekwad's territory. The Patel of this village was arrested and sent to jail. Wives of four cultivators have been picketing. There are six Parsi families one of which deals in toddy and liquor and is naturally not in sympathy with the national movement. Out of the population of 1,600 persons, 600 have left their homes and are living in a camp at Sitapur which we are soon going to visit.

One of the cultivators who enlisted himself as a volunteer told us that on seeing the women folk of his village being abused by the police he went to plead to the Mamlatdar to protest. The Mamlat was infuriated to see him in Khadi clothes and the redress he obtained was more abuse.

The same volunteer now accompanied us to Sitapur where twenty families of cultivators of Satem have fled.

A SATYAGRAHI CAMP.

Sitapur, a dreary looking village in the Gaikwad's territory, has been made into a temporary home of two hundred people. In less than two days they constructed a long shed of thick Swadeshi cloth supported by bamboos and roofed with hay. In this shed which is kept delightfully clean, there are twenty compartments partitioned by wire-netting. In each of these twenty compartments there are about ten to twelve persons now living, regardless of the loss of home comforts or want of privacy. They all live like one family in perfect harmony. It was refreshing to see the cheerful look they had on their faces in spite of their being practically homeless. Every one of these cultivators is literate and even fifty per cent of the women-folk can read and write Gujerati. Every evening one of the men reads out a newspaper and thus every one in the camp including children is kept abreast with what is going on in the country. After the reading of the newspaper, there is a free and intelligent discussion in which even the women join the men.

The wives of Kunbi cultivators are plucky little women, full of energy, and enthusiasm. Having worked in the fields with their husbands, they realize their situation as keenly as their men folks. In this same camp I saw a young girl absorbed in a book. It was the well known Gujerati novel of Saraswati-Chandra.

About twenty men out of this crowd go to South Africa once in two years for fruit trade.

Before we left we were served with delicious fresh whey in porcelain cups. Overcome by their hospitality, I could hardly express my gratitude to our hosts and hostesses.

I said to one of them: "Your courage is most praiseworthy and you put us towns-people to shame by your self-sacrifice."

"What's our sacrifice," the man replied, "compared to what Mahatmaji has suffered."

DETERMINED.

Finally, amidst an uproarious cry of 'Bande-Mataram,' we bid them all farewell and proceeded to Gopra (in the Gaikwad's territory) when the rest of the population of Satem is staying in his separate camps. Gopra is a dismal looking village with no pleasing prospect. There are bare ditches and ugly 'nullahs' round about. The cultivators that are camping here seemed to me much poorer than their brethren at Sitapur.

When asked why they had left their comfortable homes, we received the same reply, namely, "for the freedom of our country."

"How long will you go on like

(Continued on Page 7.)

CALCUTTA "CONSPIRACY" PRISONERS ON HUNGER-STRIKE.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

"Liberty" publishes the report that eight "Calcutta Conspiracy Case" prisoners including Doctors Narain Roy and Bhupal Bose have gone on hungerstrike. The States Special Tribunal recommended class "B", but the prisoners have now been placed in the "C". Jail authorities, it is said, having no special instructions on the point.

As at present arranged the Viceroy leaves Calcutta on the second January 1931 and this being the final visit to the city, the departure will be public and the Bengal Government has decided to declare the day public holiday.—A. P.

CHITTAGONG ARMOURY CASE.

—:o:—

Two Bengalees Arrested On Suspicion

Live Bombs Found.

COMILLA, Dec. 2.

Two young Bengalis were arrested on District Board Road at about one o'clock yesterday afternoon in connection it is reported, with the murder of Inspector Tarini N. Mukherjee at Chandpur station. They were arrested while proceeding from Chandpur towards Laksam. Their names are Ramkrishna Biswas and Kalipada Chakravarti and they are alleged to be absconders in connection with the Chittagong Armoury Raid case.

On receipt of information the Additional Superintendent of Police, Mr. Bankim Chandra Das Gupta, with an armed force motored to the place and took the two into custody. At that time they had in their possession three loaded revolvers, a live bomb and several cartridges and torches. They have been brought to Comilla.

The arrests were made a quarter of a mile from Mehar Kalibari station.—A. P.

Calcutta, Dec. 2.—The French aviators Goulette and Pilot Lalouette on their return journey arrived from Rangoon with French Governor-General of Indo-China as passenger and immediately left for Allahabad.—A. P.

SOCIALISM IN "MAC'S" TIME.

—:o:—

Hunger Stalking In Scottish Coalfields.

NO BRIGHTER PROSPECT IN COAL SITUATION.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Mr. Shinwell, questioned in House of Commons, said that practically all pits in England and Wales were working to-day. Eighteen per cent of the miners in Scotland were working.

Miss Jenny Lee (Labourite left-winger) asked what the Government was doing to relieve hunger in the Scottish coal-fields.

Mr. Shinwell replied that it was not unlikely that the Conciliation Board of Scotland would reach a settlement to-day.

Miss Lee demanded a more definite indication of relief measures in "view of the fact that we are subsidising the opera."

The speaker intervened.

Miss Lee's reference to the opera followed the previous questioning of the £30,000 sterling per year would be paid to the new Covent Garden Opera Syndicate of which £25,000 would be provided by the British Broadcasting Corporation and £5,000 by private subscription. There would be 200 performances every year.—Reuter.

COMMUNISTS STORM PLATFORM AT MEETING.

—:o:—

Scottish Coal Pits Picketed.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

A meeting of the Coal Conciliation Board at Glasgow adjourned this afternoon without reaching settlement. Communists prevailed. Fifty per cent of the colliers at Lewis Merthyr pits, Trehafod, did not work to-day. This was a sequel to Communsits storming the platform at a meeting, last evening after the meeting had decided to accept the recommendation of the Miners Federation Conference. Communists are picketing pits to-day.

DELEGATE CONFERENCE

The Scottish Miners Executive has called a Delegate Conference Glasgow for to-morrow to consider Executive's report on their meeting with coal owners to-day and decide next step. Meanwhile Executive recommends to men to stand firm.—Reuter.

FEDERALISM CONDEMNED.

—:o:—

States' Peoples' Appeal To Delegates.

Don't Perpetuate Despotism.

(From A Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 2.

"Princes' federating proposals are delusive" thus begins cablegram just sent by the organizers of Indian States Subjects' conference to Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao, a delegate at London. Please insist firstly paramountcy described in Butler Report, particularly in paras 49 and 50. Must vest in Federal Government with due safeguards against its present arbitrary exercise. Secondly effective control of Federal Government over internal legislation, judiciary, finance till the popular control is substituted. Thirdly effective appeal to supreme Federal Court from highest States' courts in matters affecting the elementary rights of personal liberty, property, Press, speech, and association. Fourthly non-salute states without treaties to be deprived of legislative and judicial powers. Fifthly non-jurisdictional petty estates Agency tracts annexed.

States' subjects cannot accept less. Remind Mr. Wedgwood Benn of his promise. Appeal to Messrs. Shastri, Sapru, Jayakar, and Jinnah to remember seventy millions dumb States' subjects. Princes scheming for perpetual protracted desposism.

PROF. ABDUR RAHIM JAILED.

—:o:—

For Defying Section 144.

BRAHMANBARIA, (Tipperah) Dec. 1.

Prof. Abdur Rahim, a member of the A.I.C.C., who was arrested at Calcutta on a charge of disobeying an order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, at Brahmanbaria was sentenced today by the Sub-Divisional Officer to pay a fine of Rs. 200 in default to undergo two weeks simple imprisonment.

The professor preferred to go to jail and was sent to Comilla.—A. P.

Meerut Floggings.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Mr. Benn told Mr. Freeman that punishment was not inflicted in prisons for political offences, but he was trying to get information in regard to 13 convicts flogged in Meerut Jail on 29th August.—Reuter.

Indian Government And Imperial Airways.

—:o:—

In the Commons at question time, Mr. Mander asked why the Government of India were not granting the Imperial Airways facilities in regared to the route to Australia. Mr. Wedgwood Benn replied that the Government of India were co-operating with the Imperial Airways, but they preferred to keep the services across India in their own hands.

BUTLER COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. Benn told Commander Kenworthy that provisional views of Government of India had been received on the Butler Committee Report, but it was not proposed to lay papers.

He told Major Graham Pole that it would probably be five years before an appreciable number of Indian officers were appointed as Company Commanders in the Units set aside for Indianisation, but the appointments depended on the occurrence of vacancies.

Sir Graeme Thomson, Ceylon's New Governor.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Sir Graeme Thomson, Governor of Nigeria, has been appointed Governor of Ceylon.—Reuter.

"Unreasonable Interference With Liberties Of Press."

MR. FREEMAN ON ARRESTS OF MESSRS. BRELVI AND SADANAND.

"WHEN ORDINANCE LAPSES, WE RETURN TO ORDINARY LAW."

MR. BENN.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Mr. Benn told Mr. Freeman that Editors of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Free Press Journal" were arrested on 24th November, not under any Viceregal Ordinance, but under Act of 1903 which forbids assistance to unlawful association—in this case, the Bombay "War Council."

BROCKWAY INTERRUPTS.

Mr. Fenner Brockway interpolated: "Would Mr. Benn see, since the Press Ordinance has lapsed, that other means are not used to get the same results?"

Mr. Benn replied, "Lapsing of the Press Ordinance means that it will not interfere with the present law. When an Ordinance lapses, we return to the ordinary law."

MR. FREEMAN IS DISSATISFIED.

Mr. Freeman is very much dissatisfied with the replies given by Mr. Benn in regard to the Editors of "Bombay Chronicle" and "Free Press Journal", and means to pursue subject, as "it seems to me an unreasonable interference with the liberties of the press which is resented not only by the British in this country, but particularly by many Indians, and that at a time when negotiations are going forward to effect an amicable settlement between the two countries. As far as I can find out, these editors simply published ordinary news."—Reuter.

BOTAD MERCHANTS TO SEAL FOREIGN CLOTH.

Hunger Strike By 50 Volunteers Distresses Whole Town.

STRENUOUS EFFORTS FOR SETTLEMENT SUCCEED.

(From a Correspondent).

DHANDUKA, Dec. 1.

Picketing by volunteers of the Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal under the leadership of Vithaldas Doshi at Borsad has succeeded in its objective. All foreign cloth merchants of Botad have agreed not to sell foreign cloth till Fagan Purnima, and not to order out new foreign cloth till Divali next. There was no possibility of this settlement so early but the situation so developed after Saturday last that merchants had to do it. Last Saturday, one picketer being addressed as "damned beggar" by a cloth merchant went on hunger-strike with determination to continue it, till that cloth merchant sealed his foreign cloth. On Saturday noon, two more volunteers went on hunger-strike with the first, and on Saturday night all 50 volunteers decided to go on hunger-strike. The next morning there was a great sensation in the town.

The very idea of 50 volunteers fasting and sitting on roads horrified the whole town. At ten o'clock at night the leading foreign cloth merchants went to the residence of Kakalbhai Kothari to settle the terms of compromise with him and Vithaldas Doshi and after hours' discussion between Sjt. Kakalbhai Kothari, Vithaldas Doshi and the cloth merchants, the Conference broke up without any result. There was an attempt by the cloth merchants at another settlement during the night with Sjt. Vithaldas who disscussent the matter the whole night and at an early hour in the morning a settlement was reached the merchants agreeing as desired. The process of sealing and stamping foreign cloth has begun from to-day and will take three days to complete. The picketers of Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal are now thinking of finding out new centres for their activity and will probably select the following towns, viz., Amreli, Sihor and Ghadhada, from which invitation, have all ready been received.

till the 5th of May, 1931. Most of the merchants of Hojrie have also pledged not to sell foreign cloth till that date and it is expected that the rest will also agree. It is learnt that the merchants of Ratanpol are also going to resolve not to make any sales of foreign cloth from the 1st of December till the 5th of May. There is a great probability that some of the minor merchants will also have to stop their sales as they will have no cloth, the wholesale merchants in all parts of the city having completely stopped their sales.

Ahmedabad market is a very great market from which foreign cloth is sent to many other parts of Gujerat and it is not difficult to judge what this means as far as the sales of foreign cloth are concerned.

"VITHALBHAI DAY" IN AHMEDABAD

The Khadia Ward Samiti had decided to observe to-day as Sjt. "Vithalbhai Day." In response to an appeal made by the Samiti a procession was started from the Manilal Mansion which, having passed through various localities of the City, terminated in a meeting in the River Sands.

A COMPROMISE

The hartal of the millhands of the Gujarat Ginning Mills, Co., Ltd., terminated to-day. An arbitration board has been appointed which will consider the grievances of labourers and give a decision at an early date.

MEETING OF THE PARSEES

This evening Smt. Tehmina Joshi addressed a meeting of the Parsees of the Premabhai Hall when Dr. Tankaria presided. In her lecture she laid very great stress on the disadvantages of the present system of education which she subjected to great criticism.

VICTORY FOR SWADESHI.

—:o:—

Ahmedabad Merchants' Decision.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 30.

Satyagrahis have been successful in making the Panch Kuva and Manek Cho's merchants come to an agreement by which foreign cloth sales will not take place in these markets

JAMANIA FARMERS CELEBRATE "FORFEITURE DAY."

—:o:—

Attachments And Confiscations Galore.

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, Dec. 1.

To-day the peasants of Bardoli are more firm and determined than ever before. Government officers have tried all methods to collect revenue from the Satyagrahi farmers. The Bombay Government may deny report of repression in Bardoli and Borsad. But Mr. Brailsford and Miss Miraben stand as eye witnesses, among so many others, of the ruthless

(Continued on Page 7).

FATAL DELAY AND PROLONGATION.

Hindu-Muslim Settlement Not Yet.

PRINCES' ATTEMPT AT DOMINATION OF R. T. C. TAMASHA?

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE".

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The whole conference in committee is sure to cause delay and prolongation fatal to India. The Hindu-Muslim settlement is at deadlock. The federal idea in practice is causing heart-searching and an attempt is suspected at domination by Princes in India.

The principle of Burma's separation from India is agreed on, and the Burman Delegation is reported to be leaving soon, but the financial and commercial settlement of Burma is pending.

As a solution of Frontier troubles, suggestions of new aggressive Frontier policies for advanced tribal regions are made.

AN INDIAN PRINCE TO BE NEXT VICEROY?

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE".

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Rumours are afloat here about the appointment of an Indian Prince as the next Viceroy.

ALL CONGRESS COMMITTEES DECLARED UNLAWFUL IN U. P.

—:o:—

GOVERNMENT'S FIRMAN.

LUCKNOW, Dec. 2.

The following notification has been issued to-day:—

Whereas the Governor-in-Council is of the opinion that the following Committees and associations in Allahabad District namely, all town and district Congress Committees, Boycott Committee, Satyagraha Committees, District War Council, Congress Mohalla Ashrams, Youth League and Youth Guard interfere with the administration of law and with the maintenance of law and order it is hereby declared by the Governor-in-Council under Section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908 that all the said committees and organisations are unlawful associations.—A. P.

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Kashima Maru	16000	---	@16Dec
Yasukuni Maru	12000	---	@28Dec
*Calcutta Maru	5339	16 Dec	28 Dec.
*Tsurushima Maru	4646	18 Dec.	24 Dec
xKaga Maru	5860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
Hakone Maru	10500	---	@3Jan.
*uwa Maru	11000	---	@2/Jan.
Tokushima Maru	5976	17 Jan.	30 Jan
*Genoa Maru	6785	17 Jan.	24 Jan.
Fushimi Maru	11000	....	@10Feb
xTango Maru	6893	30 Jan.	13 Feb.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru	10500	10 Dec.	27 Dec
Terukuni Maru	12000	23 Dec.	8 Jan.
Hakusan Maru	10500	7 Jan.	24 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru	13000	21 Dec.	28 Dec.
Tatsuta Maru	12000	1 Jan.	7 Jan.
Shinyo Maru	22000	20 Jan.	27 Jan.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
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Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.
Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.
Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from unemployed with two annas stamps. For particulars apply Box No. 486, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 3815

WANTED A Gujerati knowing GRADUATE TUTOR for a Fourth Standard Student in Girgaum for 1½ hours daily. French knowing preferred. Monthly salary rupees twenty-five. Apply Box No. 465, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3767

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Principal of a School (Primary, Secondary and High Standards upto Matric) in Bombay. Write fully giving qualifications and experience before 15th December 1930. Apply Box No. 480, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3805

WANTED—ORGANISERS, TRAVELLING AGENTS and SALESMEN throughout India on Salaries from Rs. 75/- to Rs. 350 per month. Deposit Rs. 500/-. 250/- and Rs. 10/- respectively, essential. Apply with one anna stamp and enclos testimonials Box No. 492 Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle."
A R3810

WANTED—SECRETARY (Mills-Experienced TEACHERS, Retired-Medicalmen, Salis-girls, Mechanical Engineers, Anglo-Indian ladies, State-Keepers Cashiers (Carnival), Midwives Nurses, Lady Doctors, Lady-Typists, Lady-teachers, Consult ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, 110, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R3765

WANTED FOR OVERSEAS.—Competent Stenographers, Mechanical Gas Engineers, Cashiers, Boilermaker chargemen, Springsmiths and Wiremen. And for Bombay, Accountants knowing correspondence and typing, Architecture Draftsmen travelling canvassers and Indent Clerks. Apply in person with original certificates to P. DUBASH & CO. Recruiting Contractors, Sultan Munzil, Chira Bazaar, Girgaon Road, Bombay.
A R3809

WANTED—SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES in big cities like Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and District Superintendents in all the unrepresented Districts on a monthly allowance of Rs. 100 and Taluk Agents in all the unrepresented Taluks on monthly allowance of Rs. 50 in India, Burma and Ceylon to represent the Universal Mutual Aid and Poor Houses Association, Ltd., Madras. For further particulars and Prospectuses please apply with two annas postage stamps to: Mr. G. D. VYAS, Chief Agent, Gopipura Setan Falia, Surat or Mr. M. L. Nagannah, Chief Organizer, 'Universal Bldgs' Madras.

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FIRST CLASS COMPETENCY HOLDER (Elec.) is open for immediate appointment in Bombay. Apply Box No. 485, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
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ABDOMEN ELASTIC BELTS—Keeps you fit and comfortable. Cotton 28" to 36" Rs. 4/15. Silk Rs. 7/15. Cotton 38" to 46" Rs. 5/15, Silk Rs. 9/15 DAVID & SONS, Waterloo Mansions, Wodehouse Road, Fort, Bombay or SUSHISANE, 173, Khar Road, Post Bandra, Dt. Thana.
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Profession.

AMERICAN COTTON FORECAST—Four out of six days correct (Hundreds have benifitted. December Report price Rs. 10/- and Rs. 3. Astrologer MALADKAR, Gaiwadi Naka, Girgaon.
P R3799

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N W10

Tender.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of Medicines to the Ahmedabad Municipality so as to reach the undersigned on or before 20th day of December, 1930, at 4 p.m. The tenders should be accompanied with Rs. 100,- as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.
The Copy of the specification, can be had from the Health Officer on application, on payment of Re 1-—The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.
The Municipality reserves its right to accept any or the lowest tender.
Preference will be given to the medicines manufactured in India.
(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Health Office.
Dated 29-11-1930.
2083

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the construction of the proposed Primary School at Bhavanishanker Road will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 11th day of December, 1930.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Office, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5/- by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
T. K. RODDAN,
City Engineer.
2090

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of the following articles for one year commencing from 1st March, 1931, to 29th February, 1932, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M. (B.T.) on 11-12-30.
Tender No. 1 for Ooreed (about 45,00,000 lbs.) gram (about 33,00,000 lbs.) bran, barley, rice, salt, oil cakes for Municipal Animals.
Tender A I (alternative tender tender No. 1) for gram (about 33,30,000) bran (about 3,68,500) salt, rice, oil cakes, barley, for Municipal animals.
Tenders should be sent in a sealed cover addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, superscribed "Tenders for gram, bran, etc.," and delivered at the Chief Accountant's office, Municipal Offices, Fort.
Forms of contract, specification, etc. will be issued on payment of one rupee to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required. Should a tender be in partnership, the names of all the partners must be mentioned in the tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Dept.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 2-12-1930.
2094

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL NECKLACES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand & Devidas, Attorneys for Mr. Dossabhai Maganlal, the pledgee and on account and risk of the concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 8th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:
2 Pearl Necklaces about 35 chays.
The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 11th December, 1930, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from the Secretary, Schools Committee—Forwarding a letter from Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz, resigning his seat on the Schools Committee. (b) Election of a member of the Schools Committee.
2. Letter from Atiya Begum Saheba—Complaining of the annoyance caused to her by the teacher and pupils of the Municipal Urdu School at Budder Bagh.
3. Letter from the Chairman, Hospital Executive Committee, Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital—Forwarding the Annual Report of the Hospital.
4. Letter from Miss I. Wingate —Applying for a grant to certain schools conducted by the Naigaum Social Centre established under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association.
5. Letter from the Joint Honorary Secretary, Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee—Requesting that the grant given by the Corporation to his Institution may be increased.
6. Letter from Mr. R. B. Kulkarni and others—Regarding the proposed removal of the Golanji Hill Marathi Boys' and Girls' School from its present situation.
7. Letter from the President of a meeting of the students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—Forwarding a resolution passed at the meeting requesting the Corporation to reconsider their decision for the curtailment of their grant to the Institute.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

8. Forwarding for orders the Commissioner's letter requesting sanction to the leasing of a plot of Municipal land at Pydhowni.
9. Forwarding a report of the work done by the Test Audit Officer with the orders passed by the Standing Committee thereon.
10. Recommending sanction to an Assistant Engineer in the Water Works Department being allowed to draw carriage allowance of Rs. 40 per month during the period of his acting appointment as Senior Assistant Engineer, Water Works Department.
11. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter which forwards copy of Government Resolution containing the orders of the Government of India sanctioning the raising by the Corporation of a loan Rs. 50 lakhs.
12. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 19,000 to supplement the Establishment grants of the Property and Wheel Tax Department.
13—14. Modifying, subject to confirmation by the Corporation (13) Municipal Service Regulations so as to include a Rule entitling the heirs of an insane Municipal employee to receive the pay, etc., which may be due to the employee and (14) a Note attached to Rule 33 of the Municipal Service Regulations in the matter of granting advance increments to officiating Municipal servants.
15. Recommending sanction to a budget grant of Rs. 73,159-11-0 being made to meet the charges incurred by certain departments which were in excess of Budget grants for the year 1929-30.
16. Forwarding for information the Committee's resolution giving sanction to the combined leave for 7 months granted to Dr. R. K. Mhatre, Assistant Health Officer, Malaria, being extended by 23 days.
17. Recommending sanction to certain rent being fixed for the occupation of rooms in the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College Hostel.
18. Forwarding for information their Sub-Committee's report regarding the provision of improved amenities to the Municipal labour staff at the Valpakhady Welfare Centre.
19. Sanctioning subject to the Corporation's orders a Budget transfer of Rs. 1,495 to meet the cost of repairing the electric installation at the Arthur Road Hospital.
20—21. Statement of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts (20) not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (21) exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee subject to the Corporation's orders.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS—

22. Reporting on a letter from Mr. S. N. Medhekar commenting on Professor H. A. Dale's application for a grant to his Deaf and Dumb Institute, (b) Letter from Professor H. A. Date on the same subject.
23. Forwarding a statement showing the attendance of members at the meetings of the Schools Committee and its Sub-Committees.
24. Regarding the reduction made by the Committee in the number of holidays given to Municipal Schools.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

25. Forwarding, for information, copy of a notification issued by him regarding the election of Mr. H. L. LeRoy as a Municipal Councillor.
26. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of anopheles larvae of mosquitoes in the city.
27. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
28. Forwarding a letter from the Chairman, Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children, who forwards a resolution passed at a meeting of the Board of the Hospital appreciating the services rendered by the late Dr. S. S. Batliwala to the Hospital.
29. Requesting sanction to the leasing of a Municipal plot of land in front of the Vaccine Depot at the junction of Sparibag Road and Elphinstone Road.
30. Requesting sanction to the acceptance of a settlement arrived at in connection with the acquisition by the Municipality of a property required for the De Lisle Road Extension Scheme.
31. Reporting on an application from a Bigari woman for a gratuity in respect of the services rendered by her to the Municipality.
32. Requesting sanction to his being appointed by Government to be a member of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.
33. Requesting sanction to the leasing of a piece of set[illegible] land at Mody Street, Fort.
34. Requesting sanction to the sale of a piece of Municipal land at the junction of Duncan Road and 5th Kamatipura Lane.
35. Government letter—Acknowledging the Corporation's letter protesting against the conduct of certain Police Officers towards ladies on the 26th October, 1930.
36. Letter from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy—Conveying the appreciation of the Air Council for the message of sympathy sent by the Corporation in connection with the loss of the Airship R-101.
37. Letter from Mr. Alwyn Ezra—applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.
38. Letter from Mrs. S. S. Batliwala—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of the late Dr. S. S. Batliwala.
39. Letter from Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtoola—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution appreciating his services to the Corporation.
40. Letter from Mr. A. P. Sapavala—Applying, on behalf of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.
41. Letter from Dr. J. A. Collaco—Representative of the Corporation on the Board of Management of the Institution for Deaf, Mutes, Bombay—Forwarding a report of the work done at the Institution.
42. Municipal Secretary's letter—Reporting the names of Councillors who have ceased to be members of certain Committees owing to their absence from the meetings of the Committees.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

43. From Mr. M. A. Karanjawala, seconded by Mr B G Parelkar and another Councillor—For appointing Mr. S. G. Kent to be a member of the Works Committee.
44. From Rao Saheb M. D. Rane—For requesting the School's Committee to consider the advisability of introducing the levy of fees from the school children attending Municipal Schools except in those wards where compulsory free education has been introduced.
45. From Dr. Sorab P. Mehta, seconded by Rao Bahadur R. S. Assavale—For appointing Mr. P. J. Marzban to a member of the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee.
46. From Dr. K. F. Dadachanji, seconded by Mr. J. B. Bamanbehram—For expressing regret at the death of Dr. F. N. Bisni.
47. From Dr. E. Moses, seconded by Dr. M. C. Javle and other Councillors—For transferring to the Law Procedure and Elections Committee the reference before a Committee of the Corporation appointed to draw up a new constitution for the Schools Committee.
48. From Dr. Vasant R. Sangiri—For appointing a Committee to consider the desirability of revising the present policy of granting permission to hawkers to occupy footpaths.
49. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—For requesting Government to consider favourably the question of licensing bookmakers on the Race Courses in public interest.
50. From Mr. J. B. Bamanbehram, seconded by Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri—For appointing Mr. I. S. Patel to be a member of the Grants-in-Aid Committee.
51. From Mr. J. B. Bamanbehram, seconded by Mr. R. A. Gole—For appointing Mr. H. F. Maniar to be a member of the Works Committee.
52. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, seconded by Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia—For requesting the Commissioner to place before the Corporation Mr. Roddan's new scheme for the sewerage of the North of the Island.
53-54. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—(53) For appointing Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe to be a member of the Public Health Committee and (54) For appointing Mr. Nanabhai Luxumon to be a member of the Medical Relief Committee.
55. From Dr. E. Moses—For obtaining a report as to whether adequate facilities exist at present at the K. E. M. Hospital for the treatment and nursing of patients in serious condition.
56. From Mr. I. S Patel—For requesting Government to authorise the Medical Relief Committee of the Corporation to visit the Arthur Road Jail and inspect the sanitary arrangements, etc., there.
57-58. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—(57) For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the deplorable condition of Chowpatty Road and (58) For expressing opinion that Wheel Tax should be levied on the Buses of the Tramways Company.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION

59. Regarding the question of charging fees to well-to-do patients attending the King Edward Memorial Hospital.
60. Regarding the question of granting a personal allowance of Rs. 250-50-500 to Mr. T K Roddan, City Engineer.
61. Regarding the alleged irregularities in the work of filling in the southern portion of the Storm Water Reservoir at Hornby Vellard.
62. Regarding the desirability of removing a urinal at Ripon Road.
63. Regarding the levy of a revised License Fee in respect of Dr. Hakim's Private Market at Grant Road.
64. Regarding the variation of the Table of License Fees in respect of Advertisement Hoardings.
65. Regarding the desirability of constructing a Reservoir of water of sufficient capacity either on the Antop or on the Golanji Hill.
66. Regarding the increase by Government of the License and Registration fees on Motor Vehicles.
67. Regarding the question of embodying in the draft Bill to amend the Bombay Tramways Act, 1874, provisions for the construction and operation of trackless trollies.
68. Regarding the question of prohibiting vehicular traffic from passing stationary tram cars at halting stations.
69. Regarding the question of the extension of tramway service from Dadar to King's Circle, Matunga.
70. Confirmation of the proceedings of the Special Committees.
71. Schools Committee's letter —Forwarding printed copies of excerpts from the Committee's Proceedings.
72. Further consideration of a proposition for expressing opinion that the Indian National Flag should be hoisted on the Head Municipal Office all round the year.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 2nd December 1930.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court THIS WEDNESDAY, the 3rd December, 1930 at 11 a.m. (S.T.)
BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay,
3rd December, 1930.
2092

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Aster, Pansy, Balsam, Dahlia, Zinnia, Carnation, Salvia Cosmea, Dianthus etc. annas 4 per packet, 10 packets Rs. 2. Aster Comet, Carnation, Antirrhinum, Cosmea, Larkspur, Pansy, Sweet Pea in separate colours annas 12 per packet. PULWAL ROOTS (75 per cent. female) annas 12 per lb. 3 lbs. for Rs. 2 with direction for cultivation. Catalogue free on request. SHAW & CO., Nurserymen, Post Box 7818, Calcutta.

We have also opened a NEW BRANCH at DHOBI TALAO, Next to Anjuman Fire Temple, BOMBAY.

DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF HIGHER RATIO.

Government Fritter Away 113 Crores.

RUINOUS COLOSSAL BORROWINGS IN ENGLAND.

D. P. KHAITAN TROUNCES GOVT. AT MEETING OF CALCUTTA INDIAN CHAMBER.

The following memorandum is addressed by Mr. D. P. Khaitan to the Finance Member Government of India on behalf of the Indian Merchants Chamber Calcutta:

The eighteen pence ratio has been on the staute book for 44 months. During all this period the rupee rate has remained at 1s. 6d. or over only for nine months. For the past 22 months, it has been consistently and persistently below the 1s. 6d. level and for a few months during this period, the forward rates have sunk below the lower gold point. Manipulations of various kinds have been resorted to with a view to create artifical stringency and unjustified high money rates in India. The fantastic extent to which these artificial measures have been carried would become apparent from the following table giving the 'contractions' for 1929-30 and for the 7 1|2 months 1930-31:—

Against.	1929-30. (in crores of rupees)
'Ad hocs' ..	11.15
Sterling Securities ..	15.77
Silver Sales ..	2.94
Total ..	29.86

Against.	1930-31. (in crores of rupees).
'Ad hocs' ..	29.00
Sterling Securities ..	....
Silver Sales ..	....
Total ..	29.00
Grand Total ..	58.86

GOVT. WRECKLESSNESS

Likewise, testimony to the reckless manner in which manipulations have been made is borne by a study of the 'Treasury Bills figures.' In announcing his new loan estimates, Sir George Schuster, in his last Budget speech, stated that the new loan programme provided "for reducing the amounts of outstanding Treasury Bills from Rs. 24 crores at the close of the current year (1929-30) to Rs. 20 crores at the close of the next." Against the Rs. 24 crores assumed as outstanding on March 31, 1930, and Rs. 20 crores on March 31, 1931, the figure for the 'total Treasury Bills came to no less than Rs. 6 1|2 crores last week.' That the Government should have had tto borrow on Treasury Bills for thrice the amount provided for in the budget shows unmistakably that the monetary developments have been entirely contrary to the hopes and expectations of the Finance Member. It is not only the total of Treasury Bills borrowings that deserves our adverse criticism—the high rate of interest offered, the consquent lowering of the credit of the Government of India, the increased cost on this account to the tax-payer, and the competition which these Treasury Bills operations offer in regard to the deposits which should otherwise be available in part, to Indian banks—it is these factors also which cannot escape notice.

THOSE MANIPULATIONS

Even more striking testimony to these manipulations is afforded by a close scrutiny of the new loan activities of the Government. The total new loan programme of the Government as estimated in the budget is as under:—

Rupee Loan 23 1|2 crores,
Sterling Loan or Bills 8 crores (equivalent to £6 million)
Total 31 1|2 crores.

Sir George Schuster claimed that this was a modest new loan programme. But all modesty was cast to the winds as the year progressed. And, to-day, the new loans so far issued have reached the giant dimensions:—

Rupee Loan	30 crores
Sterling borrowings	33-1|3 crores
Total	63-1|3 crores

That is, the new borrowings in this year up-to-date are Rs. 32 crores in excess of budget estimate. This is not all. (1) As previously pointed out, the Treasury Bills borrowings are already in excess of budget anticipations by anything like 40 crores of rupees; (2) the realisations by sales of postal cash certificates are also higher than budget estimates owing to the increased yield offered since the last two months—the excess under this head being already about Rs. 2 crores. The position as regards borrowings thus reveals an excess over budget estimates as under:—

(1) Excess in Rupee Loan	Rs. 6-1|2 crores
(2) Excess in Sterling borrowings	Rs. 25-1|3 crores
(3) Excess in Rupee Treasury Bills	Rs. 40 crores
(4) Excess in Postal Cash Certificates	Rs. 2 crores
Total	Rs. 73.83 crores

Judging from the present situation in regard to the Government's finance, it looks as though (1) every effort would be made to maintain the Treasury Bills figure at this high altitude, though the financial circles would not be, in the natural course of things, keen in investing in Treasury Bills in the cold weather; (2) not less than Rs. 5 crores would be realised in postal cash cetificates over and above the corresponding figures for the last financial year; and (3) further sterling borrowings up to anything like £10 millions will be resorted to. Taking all these facts together, 'we come to the amazing figure of at least Rs. 80 crores as the excess of actual new borrowings for 1930-31 over the figure assumed in the budget.' If 1s. 6d. is responsible, as we maintain it is, for these serious disturbances in the calculations of the Government—a disturbance which results in the need for raising additional new loan for a stupendous sum of Rs. 80 crores—no other condemnation is required of this ill-fated ratio.

GOVERNMENT'S FINANCE

As for Government's finances, the difficulties have been manifold. The balancing of the budget estimate for 1928-29, provided for a surplus of Rs. 5 lakhs. The revised estimate for this period anticipated, instead of a surplus, a deficit of Rs. 30 lakhs; the actual figures, however, showed a deficit of Rs. 106 lakhs. As for 1929-30, the original budget provided for a deficit of Rs. 90 lakhs; and the revised estimate of the deficit increased the figure to Rs. 156 lakhs. As for 1930-31, the estimated gap between revenue and expenditure was put at Rs. 410 lakhs; and this was sought to be met by additional taxes which it is estimated would leave a surplus of Rs. 70 lakhs. In spite of a levy of new taxation estimated to yield over Rs. 4 1|2 crores, the revenue figures published so far for the current year make it abundantly clear that 'when the Finance Member announces his revised budget at February end, he should have to deal not with a surplus of Rs. 70 lakhs but with a deficit which will be 15 or 20 of that.' While the problem of providing for the impending deficit in the current year's accounts should be tough enough, the difficulty in connection with the balancing of the next year's budget should prove almost insuperable. If the position in regard to the budget is so gloomy, its effects on every aspect of Government's finances are tragic.

We have already referred to the colossal excess of new borrowings over budget estimates. Once the full facts about the budgetary position is known, raising large new capital in this manner should be doubly difficult. The credit of the Government has already suffered seriously owing to their suicidal policy. In his budget speech, Sir George Schuster said that he "endeavoured to settle the terms of our rupee loan last year (1929) on such a basis that it would reach a rock-bottom price from which a steady appreciation might be expected as a result of the curtailment of future borrowings." Every statement in this sentence has been falsified. There has been no curtailment of "future" borrowings; there has been no steady appreciation in giltedged values; the price of the 1929 loan was certainly not the rock-bottom price. In fact, the borrowing rate offered this year for the Rupee Loan was a full 6 per cent; and even so, the realisations came to only Rs. 30 crores though the offer was for an unlimted amount. When it is added that of this Rs. 30 crores over Rs. 10 crores represents conversion, the actual new money that the Government were able to get in spite of the high offer of 6 per cent. is inconsiderable. As regards Treasury Bills, it is sufficient to mention that the 'rate which the Government have been paying for their three months' accommodation or their six months' accommodation has been anything like 1 per cent. higher than the rate at which banks have been able to get deposits for a like period.' If the Treasury Bills operations, say of the British Government or the United States Government be carefull scrutinised, it would be found that the rates which they pay for their short-term accommodation are below the rates quoted for discounts in the market. 'It is only the Indian Government who have allowed their credit rank lower than that of the banking institutions.' With greater and greater difficulty already experienced in regard to their long-term loan

THAT RATIO.

Now to turn to 1s. 6d. in the early months of the attempt made by the Government to stabilise exchange at 1s. 6d. by administrative measures, that is, round about April, 1926, gold stocks in the Paper Currency Reserve stood at Rs. 22.32 crores and gold securities at Rs. 29.00 crores. As these gold assets were standing in the Reserve on the basis of 2s. ratio, their value would be, on revaluation at 1s. 6d., Rs. 29.78 crores and Rs. 38.66 crores or Rs. 68.44 crores in all. Taking the figures from the return of the Currency Department, for the week ended November 15, 1930, gold bullion stands at Rs. 32.28 crores and gold securities at Rs. 2.22 crores. 'The loss of gold assets between April, 1926, and November, 1930, is thus Rs. 33.94 crores.' To this, however, must be added the value of the sterling assets created by the proceeds of silver sold from the Resreve in the last three years. 'The sale proceeds under this head are more than Rs. 10 crores.' The total loss of gold and gold assets to the Paper Currency Reserve between April 1, 1926, and now, therefore, comes to, say, Rs. 44 crores. The value of gold assets sacrificed on the altar of 2s. was Rs. 78.02 crores: this figure, however, is based on the valuation of the gold assets at 1s. 4d. Revaluing on the basis of 1s. 6d., 'the loss of gold assets incurred on account of 2s. parity would work out to Rs. 69.36 crores.' Summing up the entire position, 'the Government of India are responsible for frittering away Rs. 113.30 crores of gold assets' in the two disastrous ventures they took upon themselves against the unanimous public opinion of this country. If a careful study be made of the gold position as regards the various countries of the world during the last decade, it will be found that, in some cases, there have been substantial accretions to the gold stocks in their reserves. It is only India that has, in such a decade, lost Rs. 113 crores of gold assets. By the same token, it is also only India which has tried to stabilise her currency on an over-valued basis of her currency unit. Japan and Britain stabilised their currencies on the pre-war basis; countries like France, Belgium and Italy stabilised their currencies on an under-valued basis; to India alone belongs the unique distinction—and also the unique damage—of stabilising her currency on an over-valued basis.

The effect of trying to maintain Exchange at 18d. has, besides adversely affecting Industry and Commerce, been particularly disastrous to the agicultural population of India as the prices of the staple products, the margin in respect of which forms the mainstay of the rural population, have undergone a more severe setback than what one might be inclined to think from the general index number of wholesale prices or what need have been suffered on account of present trade depression. As we have taken April, 1926, as the month from which onwards the 18d. 'de facto' stabilisation came to affect our gold resources, so could we conveniently compare present prices with April, 1926. Cereals have dropped from 139 in April, 1926, to 96 in September, 1930; pulses from 140 to 111; tea from 203 to 105; oilseeds from 133 to 117; mustard oil from 111 to 95; raw jute from 146 to 53; raw cotton from 148 to 80; hides and skins from 121 to 72. In the case of these commodities, it should be emphasized that the prices taken into consideration in the compilation of the index numbers of the Department of Commercial Intelligence are the wholesale prices prevalent in Calcutta. As the railway freights ruling now are much higher than what they were in July, 1914, the present heavy decline in Calcutta prices denotes a really more severe effect on the agriculturists in the rural areas than what appears from the above figures. When to this is added the fact that land revenue has also increased in these 15 years, the prices which the agriculturists must be realising are drastically below the 1914 figures. It should be noticed that while the general index number of wholesale prices in Calcutta is 111 for September, 1930, most of the staple products have their index number well below 100; that the index for all commodities at 111 is due to higher prices ruling for imported commodities. In other words, the decline in the value off Indian produce is far more steep than what has occurred in the case of foreign products.

requirement, and with short-term requirements available to them only at rates which betoken a low state of credit, the prospects of the Government's future borrowings become gloomier still when we remember that the effects of budget deficits on Government's credit are inescapable and inevitable. The Government have had an equally arduous time as regards "their remittances" to the India Office. Nearly eight months of this financial year have elapsed; and yet the "sterling purchases which the Government could effect in the open market in all this period come to the insignificant figure of £5½ millions as against the budget estimate of £31.81 millions." This deficiency has had to be made up by large-scale sterling borrowings. Especially in view of the unabated flight of capital, the future of the remittance programme of the Government should involve great strain. "The effects of these maj-adjustments and manipulations on the country's trade, industry, earning power and purchasing capacity have been, as is to be expected, of a most grave character." Customs receipts and income-taxes have tended to dwindle, and in the coming year, the deterioration must be more rapid and substantial. Railways also could not be relied upon for any contribution to the general revenues. Land revenue collections are becoming more and more difficult. In fact, just at the time when the Government would find themselves confronted with the problem of new taxes, the taxable capacity of the people would have shrunk to below normal—and the normal has been pitifully low in these times.

INCREASE OF PRODUCTIVITY.

Though we have from the very commencement opposed the 18d. in the most unequivocal manner and though subsequent development have proved even worse than our apprehensions, we could yet conceive of certain measures which Government could have taken whereby the disastrous concequences of 18d. might have been considerably mitigated. It is a very simple proposition, which and Government should have understood, that once the ratio was put at a high rate, there was the utmost need for taking all possible measures to increase the productivity and buying power of the country and to ensure a better price for the produce of the country. But the measures which the Government of India took were calculated to have exactly the opposite effect. While other countries devise and put into effect various measures calculated to facilitate the export of their products to foreign markets, the Government of India have planned their railway freights on a basis in which indigenous commodities are not only receiving no facilities for exports to Overseas market but are faced with the most relentless competition from abroad even in the Home market.

for your **Christmas** *cooking...*
recipes for
CHRISTMAS PUDDING & MINCE PIES
by
Mrs. ELLIOTT,
graduate of the Chicago School of Domestic Economy and authority on cooking in India

RICH CHRISTMAS PUDDING: ½ lb. suet, 2 ozs. flour, ½ lb. each of raisins, sultanas, breadcrumbs and mixed candied peel, ½ lb. each currants and almonds, 4 eggs, 2 tablespoonsful Cocogem, 1 wineglass rum or brandy, ½ an oz. each mixed spices, powdered nutmeg and cinnamon, 1 gill milk, 2 ozs. sugar, 1 lemon.

Skin and chop suet finely. Clean all the fruit, shred peel, and chop lemon rind. Put all ingredients into a basin and mix well. Add milk, stir in eggs one at a time, add rum or brandy and Cocogem, also the juice of the lemon. Work the whole thoroughly for some time with a spoon so that the ingredients are well blended. Put into a well buttered pudding basin or cloth, if the latter, butter and flour first. Boil for four hours and heat up again the day it is required. Serve with butter, sauce or pour brandy over and light. Sufficient for eight people.

SHORT PASTE: Rub ½ lb. Cocogem lightly into 1 lb. flour. Add one teaspoonful baking powder, one tablespoonful castor sugar and the yolks of two eggs, and if necessary a little cold water. Roll out to ¼ inch thickness and line large patty pans with it.

MINCE MEAT: 1 lb. each of chopped suet, apples, 1 lb. currants washed and picked, 1 lb. raisins stoned and quartered, 1 lb. castor sugar, ½ lb. sultanas, ½ lb. mixed candied peel, 2 lemons, ½ pint Brandy, ½ oz. each of powdered mace, nutmeg and cinnamon. Mix all the ingredients well, press into a jar cover closely and store for at least two weeks before being used.

To make pies, fill short paste with Mince meat cover with paste, brush lightly over with cold water, dredge with castor sugar and bake in moderately hot oveg for 30 minutes

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SIR JOHN SIMON'S WAR ON GOVT.

—:o:—

"Mac's" Failure To Tackle Unemployment. Problem.

CERTAIN DEFEAT OF LABOUR GOVT. PREDICTED.

(By A. G. GARDINER.)

The Government is living from hand-to-mouth and from hour to hour, and the declaration of war by Sir John Simon, followed by the Shipley by-election result are new nails in its coffin.

It is unfortunate, not merely for the Government but for the country. If ever there was a time when we needed a strong and respected Government at home it is now.

The most momentous Conference in our history has opened, and upon what happens in the next few weeks may depend the whole future of our relations with India.

This event should be the sole pre-occupation of the Prime Minister, and to it he should bring not only his whole time and energies, but an entirely free and unembarrassed frame of mind.

Instead there seems every prospect that he will be occupied with preparing for an election, and we shall be fortunate if the Conference itself is not submerged in an embittered and confused struggle in the country which could not fail to leave disastrous effects upon the atmosphere in which the fate of India is being decided.

FLEAS' CONSPIRACY.

It is not, of course, the wholly unexpected action of Sir John Simon that constitutes the danger. Why he has chosen this moment to split the Liberal Party and declare war on the Government is not apparent.

In the lobbies the action is attributed to his resentment at having been left out of the Indian Conference by the Government; but that is a most ungenerous suspition which ought not to be entertained of a man of his public spirit and distinction.

But whatever the motive his action is only one factor in the critical situation of the Government. Mr. MacDonald is in the position of Curran when he slept at a country inn. "If the fleas had been unanimous," said Curran afterwards, "they would have shoved me out of bed."

Mr. MacDonald has kept office on the same insecure terms. He is enveloped by open enemies and doubtful friends, and if all who disapprove of him and his government had ever voted together he would have been "shoved out of bed" long ago.

The Liberals have kept him in, not because they love him, but because if they put him out they would put someone else whom they like even less into his shoes. He has characteristically shown little disposition to thank them, or to make their task easy by concessions to their views and policy.

Perhaps he has feared to do so lest he should offend the fire-eating section of his followers. If so, he has failed in a double sense. For while he has irritated the Liberals he has not placated the hostile factions in his own ranks.

The Maxton group is now quite frankly in arms against his leadership. They regard him as a traitor to the cause of "Socialism in our time," and they will be content with nothing short of his abdication or overthrow.

THINNEST ICE.

Whether the faction of Sir Oswald Mosley is in sympathy with the aims of the Maxton group is not clear; but it is hardly less unfriendly to Mr. MacDonald.

With all these dissensions in his own household, the Liberal cave against the Government becomes serious.

In numbers it is not great—probably not more than ten. But the Government's margin over the Conservatives is so small that even ten votes—counting twenty on a division—may be fatal.

Nor is this all. There is no doubt that the Government is gravely discredited both inside the House and outside. Its failure to stem the tide of unemployment has killed its prestige.

Whether that failure is due to its own inefficiency, and whether any other Government would in the circumstances have done any better, may be a debatable question, but the fact that it has failed is open and flagrant, and it is equally obvious that it has no policy for the future that promises any measure of success.

CERTAIN DEFEAT.

And, burdened with all these discontent and disaster factions, Mr. MacDonald faces the House with a policy which is calculated to arouse a variety of opposition that must bring him down if not before Christmas, then in the months immediately following Christmas.

Sir John Simon, in his letter, makes special reference to the proposed amendment of the Trade Disputes Act. This may not assume a critical phase until February, but whenever it reaches that phase it is certain of defeat, for not only the Simon Liberals, but the bulk of the Liberal Party will go into the lobby against it.

Even if it got through the Commons it would be defeated in the Lords.

Mr. MacDonald cannot, of course be under any illusions on this point, and it is not unlikely that, having realised that his Government is doomed, he is riding for a fall on this issue as the most promising one on which to go to the country.

He may hope that it would sidetrack the unemployment question and consolidate the trade union element behind.

Perhaps it would, but it is not at all certain. The fact that half of the trade unionists of the country appear to have ceased to contribute to the political levy on the voluntary basis does not suggest that they would be particularly eager to have the compulsory levy restored.

Next to the amendment of the Trade Disputes Act, the most provocative proposal before Parliament is the maintenance grant in connection with the raising of the school age. This has excited, as it may well excite, an extreme bitterness of feeling in the public mind.

If ever there was an occasion when Party considerations should have been subordinated to great affairs it is this. This Indian question has reached its climax, and the whole thought of Parliament and the Government should be directed to bring the Conference now in being to a happy issue.

The avoidance of a domestic crisis is obviously essential to that end, and, weak and discredited though the Government is, there is no desire in any Party to swap horses while crossing this perilous stream.

In introducing legislation which the Opposition cannot accept, which he has not the remotest chance of carrying into effect, and which will drive those who are most anxious to keep him in power into the lobby against him, Mr. MacDonald is risking an irreparable disaster in connection with the pacification of India.

A CALAMITY.

The best we can hope now is that the defeat will be delayed until after Christmas. Whatever can be done to secure that should be done by all Parties.

And in the meantime let us push on with all speed to the goal of a reconciled India.

It would be lamentable if, while that great matter was in the balance, this country was plunged into the turmoil of a General Election.—John Bull.

WHO WILL OPPOSE MUSSOLINI?

THE FACTIONS WORKING FOR THE DUCE'S OVERTHROW.

Percy Winner writes in "The New Republic" New York:—

Benito Mussolini, big-jawed and mobile-lipped orator, genius of the spoken word, whose ability to intoxicate crowds is equaled only by the ability of crowds to intoxicate him, son of a race whose gift of golden gab seems to flow from generation to generation with the milk of its prolific mothers, recently marched through the cities of Tuscany and Lombardy hurling forth threats and anathema.

With his remarkably sonorous voice and his gift for phrase making, he enchanted hundreds of thousands of his countrymen. Huge crowds howled their approval of what he said or, when his words were lost in vast public squareas, of his brilliant line of gesticulatory tricks. He asked questions. Spokesmen in the crowds chorused replies, but always the correct ones.

It was a gorgeous show every time. Thousands of soldiers in gorgeous uniforms. Scores of bands. Flags flying. Prancing horses. A holiday for all; and, what is more, a holiday with full pay and in some cases free food, free lodging, free excursion tickets on the railways for many who lived in the remoter districts.

At Leghorn, Mussolini explained the purpose of his trip: "From time to time it is necessary for the Chief to come in contact with his troops to take their Fascist pulse. Thus, he quite frankly admitted that he chose to examine the patient's health under circumstances calculated to show it in the best possible light.

The fact that Mussolini for once selected an analogy from the field of medicine, instead of war, is in itself significant. Fascism's thoughts in 1930 are orienated toward actual survival rather than toward the splendid triumphs and victories of several years ago. Fascism is ailing. As a typical Italian dictator, Mussolini is finding the task of providing the people with 'anem et circenses' increasingly difficult.

Italy under Fascism has lived in a state of war. During the last year the state of war has become a state of siege against invisible and internal enemies. Early this year Mussolini told a gathering of Podestas that "the economic situation of the country is the only important internal problem." The Podestas, along with millions of Italians, knew that this "only" problem is also one of politics and morale. The trip through Tuscany was an attempt to raise the morale of aneconomically besieged and suffering people, an attempt to renew the waning illusions of relief which is to come from a dream war which is to be won somehow and sometime between 1935 and 1940.

The success or the trip was ephemeral. Beneath the surface of calm and resignation, there seethes an intense and dangerous political activity whose most significant symptom is growing disrespect for the Fascist militia. There have been cases of open rebellion against it. For example, a mob at Sulmona shouted down the militia and demanded that it be replaced by the 'carabiniere'. In July alone there were two attempts to wreck trains, an airplane flew over Milan scattering anti-Fascist literature, dozens of Fascists were beaten up and one, in fact, was killed.

Though these symptoms prove that the situation is becoming more acute, they should not be interpreted to mean that the Italians are preparing to overthrow Fascism. The Italiams will probably do no such thing. The most sanguine of the anti-Fascists have no illusions on this score.

WAITING FOR A BREAK.

Anti-Fascists, non-Fascists and the millions of Italians who alternately praise and blame Fascism are in 1930 more or less united in the conviction that the regime must change its tactics and policies or be changed from without. The form of the change is not clear. The date is vague. Italy is waiting for a slip, for a "break". No one knows what it will be. It may be the death of Mussolini. It may be the complete victory of one or the other side in the tug-of-war between Mussolini and the Fascist party, or between the Nationalists and the Syndicalists within the party. It may be a declaration of war against a foreign nation. It may be some crisis like the Matteotti case. When the "break" comes, hundreds of thousands of Italians will hurl themselves upon the Fascist machine, not desperately or courageously, but certain that it will crumble at once.

There is ample justification to believe that the placid facade of Fascism conceals as much decay as does the mask of economic health and political tranquility. Mussolini is as strong as ever in the nation, but there are smaller men who have become strong in particular regions. Dictatorship may long retain its semblance of dignity and grandeur on a national scale, but it easily degenerates into vice and ugliness in a small city.

In the entire nation, there is no one man strong enough to succeed Mussolini as Fascist boss, but there are already many who cannot be expelled from the party, even by the Duce. One region wars against another within the party, the intellectuals duel with the 'squadristi,' the Nationalists with the Syndicalists. If Mussolini heeded all the demands for punitive expulsions, there would be no party, a condition which some believe he himself favors.

Indeed, despite the internal squabbling within Fascism, the party has become a machine which is rapidly creeping up to Mussolini's lepel of strength. There was a test of strength last year and the 'Duce. He made his Canossa by resigning several Cabinet posts.

If Mussolini at present offered the country a choice between himself and the party, he would undoubtedly be successful. But in a year or two the answer may be different. The Dictator has only a personal appeal; the hierarchical oligarchi he created has judicial strength. The Fascist Grand Council is a constitutional body which cannot be destroyed by the pen stroke of some post-Fascist government. Its creation has been regularly approved by the Chamber of Deputies, the Senate and the King—approved under "unusual" conditions, it is true, but, in the eyes of a people who have been fed for twenty centuries on 'diritto romano,' nevertheless approved.

Mussolini holds the party at arm's length by winking at scandal and corruption, by beating the drums of war before the entire nation, by subtly fostering internal dissension among the lesser leaders and by being infinitely shrewder than the other Fascists. A relatively small core of the Fascist party is firm and healthy. With its Spartan morality and its sternly exigent codes of conduct it is, perhaps, the soundest and most trustworthy human organization Italy has known since the days of the Orders of Chivalry. This core is overwhelmed by the 'canaille'. The moment the rank and file of the Fascists realize that their position is seriously weakening, there will be a stampede, a stampede like that at Caporetto, when the army's morale broke, like that of Liberals in the face of the rising tide of Syndicalism-Communism, like the rout of Socialists and Syndicalists when the Fascists came upon the scene or like the breakup of Fascist unity during the aftermath of the Matteotti affair. In each case a stampede created the debacle; in each, failure in morale preceded and caused the defeat.

GROWING ANTI-FASCIST MOVEMENT.

The situation within the Fascist party is the only possible explanation of the fact that an anti-Fascist movement is growing by leaps and bounds. One single year has seen the creation of three separate and highly organized anti-Fascist political groups. To one who knows Fascist Italy, it is inconceivable that Mussolini is not completely aware of the existence of these groups. He permits them to exist because he needs them in the eventual struggle against his own henchmen.

It is possible, of course, that Mussolini does not dare act against the anti-Fascists. This is their own view of the situation. It is also possible that he really does not know of their existence. At any rate, a description of their activities and aims must necessarily be confined to generalities.

It is not entirely accurate to say that anti-Fascist political activity is of recent origin. The organized opposition to Fascism was destroyed in 1925 after Mussolini's famous speech of January 3, in which he delivered a forty-eight-hour ultimatum to the Aventine group. Every vestige of organized antagonism was destroyed in the period between November 1926, when the Decrees for the Defense of the State were issued, and the end of the next year.

Throughout this period, however, Communism continued its propaganda and the Socialists in the North were never wholly inactive. But the Liberal opposition was not reorganized in any coherent form until late in 1929.

(To Be Continued.)

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. "Maloja" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 4th instant.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND IN "E" WARD.

The Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of "E" Ward will meet near the Byculla Fire Brigade Station to-morrow (Thursday), at 7-30 a.m. (B. T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

COLUMBIAN INK.

We have received samples of red, and blue-black ink "Columbian Ink", manufactured by Mr. A. I. Nensey, Samuel Street, Bombay. The inks are sold in bottles of 4 sizes: 5 ozs., 20 ozs., 30 ozs. and 40 ozs.

PUBLIC MEETING AT TARDEO.

Under the auspicious of Bharat Seva Samitee, Tardeo there will be public meeting under the presidentship of Dr. Manjreker in New Chikhal Wadi, at 8 p.m. to-day (Wednesday). Eminent persons will speak on the occasion.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling.)

Remittances during the week ending 29th November, 1930:—

Transfer from paper currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury.	260,000(a)
Total	260,000
Total Remittances from 1st April 1930 to 29th Nov. 1930:—	
Sterling purchased in India	5,395,000
Transfer from paper currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury	991,441(a)
Total	6,386,441

LADIES MEETING IN MATUNGA.

—:o:—

At Winter-Khadi-Bazar.

A general meeting will be held at Winter-Khadi-Bazaar at Sheth Valji Lakhamshi Nappu Hall, Matunga, to-day (Wednesday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.), when Shrimati Perinben Captain will take the chair. Shrimati Kantaben Khandwala and others will lecture on "Shudha Khadi". Women workers will sell the Khaddar, when the meeting will be over.

This Bazaar is inaugurated by the All-India Spinners Association, Sales Department, Khadi Bhandar.

New Printer And Publisher Of "Bombay Chronicle."

—:o:—

Mr. L. G. Khare, Ag. Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle", declared himself as printer and publisher of the paper on Tuesday morning before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

New Printer And Publisher Of "Bombay Samachar."

—:o:—

Sjt. Jayantilal Hathibhai Amin Editor of the "Bombay Samachar", declared himself as printer and publisher of the paper, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Tuesday morning.

G. I. P. RY. TIMINGS

—:o:—

On and from 1st December 1930 a revised time table has come into force. The arrivals and departures of Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus are as shown below:—

MAIL & EXPRESS TRAINS. TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains.	Arrivals. H. M.
Lahore & Lucknow Express	6- 0
Madras Mail	6-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	6-45
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	8-15
Madras Express	10-45
Deccan Queen	10-32
Poona Mail	11-10
Punjab Mail	11-45
Poona Express (Inter & III class)	12-30
Nagpur Express	14- 0
Delhi & Allahabad Express III Class	18-45
Poona Express	19-25
	Departures.
Delhi & Allahabad Express III Class	7- 30
Poona Express	8- 0
Madras Express	12-30
Poona Express Inter & III Class	14-45
Poona Mail	18- 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	16-15
Deccan Queen	17- 0
Punjab Mail	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	21-30
Nagpur Express	22- 0
Madras Mail	22-30
Lahore & Lucknow Express	23-45

World Of Sport.

INTERNATIONAL BILLARDS.

—:o:—

FURTHER PLAY FOR "NEWS OF THE WORLD" GOLD

The following are the closing scores in the Billiards matches in the International Tournament:—

At Leicester:	
Davis ..	16,689
Lindrum (in play) ..	14,071
At Thurstons:	
Newman ..	23,836
(a break of	1,814)
McConachy ..	13,908

CRICKET IN SOUTH AFRICA TOURISTS' FIRST INNINGS LEAD

—:o:—

In the match between the M. C. C. touring side and Transvaal, which commenced at Johannesburg on November 29, the following were to-day's closing scores:

The M. C. C. first innings 238.

Transvaal first innings 176 (Peebles 5 or 45).

The M. C. C. second innings 65 for 3.

CALCUTTA'S TENNIS CARNIVAL

—:o:—

The English Lawn Tennis players who are on a visit to this country are greatly impressed with the South Club Tennis Courts, and have been putting in good practice. Austin is expected to start the singles and Miss Jenny Sandison will win favourite for the Ladies Singles.

Among those who will participate in the tournament are Oliff, Andrews Slum, Horn, the Bobb Brothers and C. Ramaswamy.

A POST OFFICE GRIEVANCE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It has always seemed to me that the Post Office, far from being a 'public utility service' is really a plausible substitute for an unsporting obstacle-race or some other equally ingenious institution of torture.

The race begins, certainly at the Secretariat Post Office, near the cage-like counter of the official known as 'stamp-vendor' where 'catching the president's eye' (a parliamentary convention) is practised. You wait here like a patient animal: Time does not exist in the holy vicinity of the stamp-vendor's sphere of influence. If you are lucky in catching this official's eye (a tiresome process) you cannot be too sure of your luck: for luck, too, is a tethered blind horse and the chances are that you may not be carrying loose copper coins on your person. In which case, of course, you are disqualified for the event of stamp purchase. The stamp-vendor cannot change the nickel: the sum of six pies becomes what is called an epoch-making event in this sordid business.

I had very often to go away without buying stamps because I presumed too much on the solvency of so awe-inspiring an institution as the Post Office. I even approached once the unapproachable, namely, the super-official known as Postmaster, and ventured the suggestion that the window-official should be enabled to change the anna coin. The official, however, informed me as gruffly as he could that 'the Post Office is not a bank' which, of course, any ass knows it is not. I know members of the public do not expect any consideration of their grievances from the robots of the Post Office: and the atmosphere in which they live and move is not conducive to the thing called courtesy. Will higher officials, at least, see that people buying postage-stamps are not compelled to explore the uncertainties of securing change in pies in the Fort area and that the prestige and utility of the Secretariat Post Office are enhanced by removing this grievance?—Yours, etc.,

A BUYER OF STAMPS.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

CLASSIFICATION OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

—:o:—

uestions In Madras Council.

MADRAS, Dec. 2.

It is understood that the Governor has promised to allot two days for the transaction of non-official business at the January meeting of the Madras Legislature.

Mr. Satyanarayan Chaudhuri, M.L.C., has given notice of two resolutions urging the appointment of a Committee to investigate alleged official excesses and the treatment of political prisoners and demanding classification of "C" class political prisoners as "B" class prisoners.

Mr. Sami Venkatchalam Chetti has requested the Leader of the United Nationalist Party in the Madras Legislature to take steps to address the Government to give facilities to a committee of all parties, if possible, to inspect jails and interview prisoners regarding their diet and treatment, particularly regarding the taking of finger prints of political prisoners.—A. P.

MR. AMRATLAL THACKER.

—:o:—

Application Against Re-Trial Rejected.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy at the High Court heard the revisional application of Mr. Amratlal V. Thacker against the decision of the Sessions Judge of Kaira who ordered his re-trial in the picketing case.

Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the applicant.

The applicant stated that he was a member of the Servants of India Society whose object is to promote the welfare of the poor. The applicant had established the "Bhil Seva Mandal" at Dohad with the object of weaning the Bhils from the evil of drink.

Hearing that peaceful picketers were being molested by the police at Mehmadabad, the applicant went there to study the situation. While he was watching the developments, he was arrested. He was sentenced by the District Magistrate of Kaira to six months under the Picketing Ordinance.

In appeal, the Sessions Judge set aside the conviction and ordered a re-trial, observing that evidence ought to be produced to show that the accused had molested certain persons.

Against this order of re-trial, the applicant approached the High Court.

Their Lordships, after hearing arguments of both sides, dismissed the application.

THREE MEN TO BE TRANSPORTED.

—:o:—

Trial At High Court Sessions.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, three men were sentenced to transportation by Justice Sir N. W. Kemp, the jury having found them guilty of culpable homicide.

In one case, John Polly and Fonia Jones were convicted of the murder of Rozario Fernandez and Mathew D'Souza on October 2 last. In an altercation over some money affair, both the accused attacked Fernandez and also his neighbour Matthew who came to his rescue. Both the victims died in hospital.

In the other case, Dhondi, a mill-hand aged 20, stabbed Manibai, a married woman with whom he was on intimate terms. Both were trying to elope, it was alleged, and had gone to Matunga Station where the accused suddenly attacked the woman.

FEDERAL RELATIONS SUB-COMMITTEE MEETS.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The first Sub-Committee of Federal Relations Committee met this morning. It will not meet again in the afternoon, but will hold morning and afternoon sessions to-morrow. It is understood that the discussion to-day turned on the consideration of differentiation between subjects that could be regarded as of All-India concern and others.—Reuter.

ABOLITION OF COUNCILS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

—:o:—

Governor Refuses To Keep Word.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Sydney.—Constitutional crisis has arisen over the New South Wales Labour Government's "mandate" at recent elections, to abolish Legislative Council.

Premier Lang had, it is reported, obtained on undertaking from the Governor Sir Philip Game to appoint sufficient new members of Council to facilitate the passage of the necessary legislation, but when the Premier presented a list of the names, the Governor refused his approval. Future developments are uncertain.—Reuter.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY 1931.

	New York, Dec. 2.
Previous Closing Rate	10.47
To-day's Opening Rate	10.39
Difference	—.08
To-day's Closing Rate	10.62
Difference	+.15

Broach Expectation A/M. Rs. 191

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY 1930.

	Liverpool, Dec. 2.
Previous Closing Rate	5.53
To-day's Opening Rate	5.53
Difference	Nil.
To-day's Closing Rate	5.57
Difference	+.04

SENSATION NEAR PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Exciting Sequel To Picketing Of Foreign Cloth Shop.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A VOLUNTEER.

Another Volunteer Hunger-Strikes Before Shop-keeper's Residence.

There was an exciting sequel to vigorous picketing of a foreign cloth shop at the junction of New Charni Road and Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, (near the Prarthana Samaj) on Tuesday morning.

Acting on the information that the owner of the shop was making clandestine sales of foreign cloth at his residence some Congress volunteers proceeded to Khatri's Chawl at mid-night, and it stated found the owner bargaining with a Gujarati merchant for the sale of some bales of cloth.

The volunteers appealed to the buyer as well as the seller not to deal in foreign cloth. The owner it is alleged, informed the police who came on the scene and arrested the volunteer. Before the arrival of the police, the volunteer tried to prevent a hand-cart driver from carrying the goods but the latter, it is alleged, threatened the volunteer with assault.

The volunteer, Ramakant Vishnu Madkikar, was detained in the Lamington Road Police lock-up for about an hour. After his release he complained of pain in the body and was removed to the Congress Hospital.

The treatment meted out to the volunteer flashed through the city early in the morning and large crowds collected outside the shop and held hostile demonstrations. The owner of the shop with some of his supporters kept the shop open for some time, but finding that more people were collecting outside the shop closed the doors. It is alleged that a person came out of the shop with a stick in his hand and some of the crowds jeered at him. This led to an exchange of hot words, and a scuffle ensued. Some members of the crowd broke open the shop. In the melee the owner of the shop Mr. Shridhar Balkrishna Lagate received injuries, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

The police arrived on the scene and dispersed the crowds.

The picketing of the residence of Mr. Lagate is being continued by another volunteer, who had declared his intention to go on hunger-strike until the owner of the shop gives an undertaking not to deal in foreign cloth.

LADY PICKETERS ARRESTED AND RELEASED ON BAIL.

—:o:—

Case Adjourned To Thursday.

Mrs. Manekbai Dhansukhlal Jagirdar and Mrs. Ichhabai Bhimbhai Desai, two ladies who were arrested while picketing Silk Merchants shops at New Charni Road, Bombay, on Monday evening were placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court charged under Section 17 Clause (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Mr. B. T. Desai, Advocate, appearing on behalf of the accused asked for a postponement of the case which was granted. The accused were ordered to be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 100 and a surety for the like, the surety to deposit Rs. 30.

The case was then adjourned to Thursday.

SALE OF PROSCRIBED LITERATURE.

—:o:—

Seller Sentenced To 6 Months

Can the sale of extracts from proscribed literature be taken as assisting the operations of an unlawful assembly This question was considered by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, when Ramji Sonu was charged under Section 17, Clause (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, with assisting the operations of the "War Council" by selling extracts of the Patel Committee Report.

The Magistrate agreed with the prosecutor that the sale of that report was clearly assisting the operations of the "War Council" and sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or, in default, further six weeks' imprisonment.

Mr. Thanawalla, appearing for the prosecution stated that the accused was arrested by Inspector Charles while selling copies of the Peshawar Committee Report which has been proscribed by the U. P. Government.

ASSISTING WAR COUNCIL'S OPERATIONS.

The "Congress Bulletin" which was the organ of the "War Council" had been publishing from time to time extracts from the report and the accused while selling extracts from the report clearly assisted the operations of the "War Council".

Inspector Charles and Sub-Inspector Paranjpye of the C. I. D. gave evidence for the prosecution. The accused questioned by the Court whether he pleaded guilty said: 'I don't know anything of the report. I don't know what is meant by Congress and Swaraj. I simply sold it for my livelihood."

The Magistrate held that the prosecution remained unchallenged and uncontradicted and thought the accused clearly assisted the operations of the "War Council". He sentenced the accused as above.

Picketers Jailed.

—:o:—

Jayaram Damodar, Dayalal Chaganlal Shroff, and two others were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each, and a fine of Rs. 50 or, in default, further six weeks' imprisonment by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge under Section 17, Clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. They were arrested on Monday when they prevented a victoria loaded with foreign cloth from proceeding to its destination near the Morarji Goculdas Market. Ali Mahomed Tyeb, the owner of the shop, then had lodged a complaint to the police who arrested the accused.

All except accused Shroff pleaded "guilty".

Shroff stated that he was only a spectator and did not take part in the picketing. On the prosecution evidence the accused were convicted.

VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED T MANGALDAS MARKET.

—:o:—

Foreign Cloth Bales Removed Under Police Escort.

Great excitement was caused at Mangaldas Market on Tuesday evening when a foreign cloth dealer tried to remove some of the goods in a hand cart. When the volunteers who were on the watch saw the merchant removing his goods they offered Satyagraha by lying themselves in front of the cart.

The police were informed who hurried to the scene and arrested the three volunteers.

It is alleged that they roughly handled the volunteers which euraged the crowd who, it is said, threw some dirt and kerosene oil on the bales. Thhe goods removed under police escort.

ARRESTS & CONVICTIONS OF CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS

—:o:—

Three volunteers were arrested at the Mangaldas Market on Tuesday and one volunteer, Francis, was severely beaten, and he had to be removed to the Congress Free Hospital.

One Volunteer named Haridas Tekarsi was arrested on Monday evening at about 5 p.m. for selling "Congress Bulletins."

U. Annaya, a Congress volunteer who was arrested on Monday in the evening in the Fort for selling "Congress Bulletins" was sentenced to 6 months' R. I. today at the Esplanade Police Court.

Laxman Devji Patel, and Vasudev Krishna who were arrested on Monday while picketing the retail shops of the E. D. Sassoon and the Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd., were sentenced on Monday at the Dadar Police Court, by Mr. Jangalwala, to 4 months' R. I each.

Protest Against Messrs. Brelvi's And Kapadia's Convictionn.

—:o:—

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Ltd., kept the Forward Cotton Market entirely closed on Tuesday (2nd instant) in honour of the incarceration of Sjts. S. A. Brelvi and S. P. Kapadia, the Editor, and Printer and Publisher of the "Bombay Chronille" respectively.

JUDGMENT IN KAKALBHAI KOTHARI CASE POSTPONED.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent).

DHANDHUKA, Dec. 1

Judgment in Mr. Kakalbhai Kothari's case was to be delivered to-day. Sjt Kakalbhai Kothari accordingly went to the Court, accompanied by friends, to receive judgment, but the Magistrate Mr. Ewasji Patel informed Sjt. Kakalbhai that he was unable to deliver judgment to-day.

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"GUJARAT MIGHT PERISH IN STRUGGLE BUT WOULD MAKE INDIA FREE."

—:o:—

"Gita" Is First Book Of Nationalism In India.

"Do your duty regardless of the consequences. Sacrifice all for the aim in view. Duty for duty's sake. The greater the sacrifice the nobler the achievement." That is the message of Gita", observeed Sjt. K. M. Munshi addressing a meeting at Daryasthan, Mandvi on Tuesday night.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Lohana Swanysevka Samaj to celebrate Gita Jayanti. Sjt. K. M. Munshi presided.

Sjt. Lalit recited one of his poems and Swami. Bhaskaranand spoke on "The Message of Gita". He said the "Gita" discussed the most important problem that a man had to solve and it was to decide: "What to do and what not do."

FIRST WORK ON NATIONALISM.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi said that "Gita" was the first work on Nationalism in India. Its message was "Do your duty and leave the consequences to Providence." Mahatma Gandhi was giving the same message to Indians to-day that Lord Krishna gave them thousands of years ago. Every man had a duty to do and he should do it regardless of the consequences. They must sacrifice their all for the object in view and treat both victory and defeat with equanimity. She felt sure that India would win in the present struggle for national independence.

Miss Laxmi Surji Vallabh said that in "Gita" the great events which took place in this country thousands of years ago were recorded. The fight in which Indians were engaged at present was in no way less remarkable than the one recorded in the "Gita" and a day would come when the noble achievements of Indians of the present age would be recorded and a new "Gita" would be written.

She appealed to the merchants to stick to the boycott pledge and to stop once for all business in foreign textiles and to turn the markets into khaddar bazars.

MESSAGE OF "GITA" WILL LIVE FOR EVER.

Sjt. Munshi observed that while generations passed away and empires disappeared the message that the "Gita" gave to world remained. It was the soul of India and Indian nationalism.

Sjt. Arbindo Ghosh, Lokmanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi the sages of modern India had given the same message to India.

SACRIFICE MUST BE UNQUALIFIED.

Sjt. Munshi further observed that the message of the "Gita" was that one should sacrifice all for the object in view. Sacrifice must be unqualified. It must also be supreme. The greater the sacrifice the better the fruit. He wished the best of India's youth sacrificed itself in the present struggle. The day a thousand women went to jail India would be free. He was proud of the part that Gujrat was playing in the struggle. It was giving the message of Mahatma to the whole world. It was the message of non-violence. Gujrat might even perish in the struggle but it would make India free.

TO SPREAD INFORMATION ABOUT INDIA.

New Committee Formed.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Society o Friends has formed Indian Affairs Committee including the Mr. Walter Walsh, Laurence Houseman, Reginald Reynolds and two members of the Parliament, namely Mr. Tenner Brockway and Wellock for the purpose of spreading information on the Indian question and holding meetings.—Reuter.

FACTION FIGHT IN CITY.

—:o:—

1 Killed: Several Injured.

A free fight took place at Kandawadi at about midnight on Monday resulting in the death of a Hindu. It appeared that there were two factions in the locality between Bhavas and Marathas. At about 11-30 p.m. they came from words to blows, and in a few minutes lathis began to swing in the air from both the sides. Several persons were injured from both the parties, but one Daulat Govind having received serious injuries died on the spot.

When the police arrived they found Daulat lying dead in a pool of blood. The dead body was removed to the morgue for inquest while the injured persons were removed to the hospital for treatment.

The Coroner after recording identification evidence adjourned further enquiry.

POLICE LINES FLOODED WITH WATER.

—:o:—

Serious Breach In Madras Lake.

MADRAS, Dec. 1.

A lake near Vysarpadi has breached, flooding the police lines in North George Town, and constables residing there have evacuated their quarters. It is reported that numerous huts in the surrounding places have been washed away and one man drowned. In Wall Tax Road, water is four feet deep. Cooum river is also flowing full and breaches are apprehended.—A. P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3, 1930.

FARCE OR FRAUD?

—:o:—

The warmest Indian supporters of the Round Table Conference are not a little concerned to find that it has made little or no progress during its preliminary stages. There are many who even feel that whatever progress has been made is either illusory or in the wrong direction. The Indian delegates naturally felt that the first essential for an honest conference was for its delegates to know at least at the Conference itself what precisely its scope and its terms of reference were. Some of them wished to demand at the very outset an assurance that the Conference was for the purpose of framing a scheme of complete or very nearly complete Dominion Status. But invertebrate as they are, easily gullible as they have shown themselves to be, it has not caused Nationalist India surprise that they never pressed the demand. The Premier, the arch-wire-puller, knowing his men full well, studiously refrained from giving any kind of assurance and gave them instead the glittering bauble of Federation.

It was grossly unfair for him not to say at the outset whether or not there was to be in the Central Government substantial or complete responsibility, apart from the details of the constitution or even its general structure. If at all he honestly meant that he would not fetter the hands of the delegates or set any limits to advance, he should have at least given an assurance that he would give the fullest possible support to any agreed scheme of Dominion Status that they would devise. He did neither. Instead of beginning at a point where there was the largest measure of agreement, viz., the demand for a near approximation to Dominion Status, he started the Conference at the most controversial points, such as the relations with the Princes, and the rights of minorities. And we are now told that the Conference, meeting in Committee, has approved of the principle of the separation of Burma from India. Since the Conference had already begun to discuss the question of Federation it would have been more straightforward for it to devise a scheme of Federation, with its necessarily large powers vested in the constituent units of Federation. Then would have arisen the opportunity for the Burman delegates to declare whether or not their province would be a member of the Federation or would keep out of it. The people of India, however, will see through the disruptive tactics of beginning with questions like the separation of Burma, minority differences and relations with the Princes. But where is that preliminary assurance of "Dominion Status" on securing which the Sapru-Jayakar-Moonje combination was so keen when it left India. British diplomacy appears to have engulfed them. A Free Press message from London, dated November 28, stated that the general feeling among several delegates was that "the question of Dominion Status was being unduly overshadowed by the discussions about the structure of the constitution." Accordingly, when the Federation Committee met to discuss the preamble to the detailed resolutions on Lord Sankey's Heads of Federal Subjects, Dr. Moonje moved an amendment urging that the proposed scheme of Federation must embody the principle of full Responsible Government such as obtains in the Dominions. According to the Free Press, Dr. Moonje cited the analogy of the Irish Treaty the first clause of which gives Ireland a status equal to that of the Dominions and requires the Irish Executive to be fully responsible to the Legislature. But it is reported that many Indian leaders objected to the amendment as being bad procedure and that Mr. Jayakar alone supported it, though even he did not seem to mind if the principle of the amendment were to be taken up at a later stage. It is curious that those who are so punctilious about procedure seem quite insensible to the fact that in discussing the details of Federation at the outset they are putting the cart before the horse.

A more glaring anomaly about the Conference is that it pretends to discuss peace terms without a truce to precede it and without anything like the proper atmosphere for real negotiations. It is amazing that these discussions should proceed in London, while almost all the true leaders of the country are in jail and when the people are in the midst of a regime of ruthless repression, of which Dr. Tagore gave the British public a poignant picture in a letter to the Press. He referred to authorities in India "holding themselves majestically aloof from the tragic scene" of 'lathi' charges. A handful of the nominees of these very authorities are complacently discussing schemes which they know must prove futile. The "Daily Mail"s recent outburst about a conspiracy regarding news from India makes us suspect that the Indian delegates, while duly supplied with Government's "appreciations" and similar stuff from Anglo-Indian sources are kept in ignorance of the methods pursued by officialdom in this country to curb the "insurgence of national aspirations." The Free Press learns, however, that some reports of the repression here have reached the delegates and that some of them have decided to address a joint letter of protest to the Secretary of State "pointing out the futility of the Conference proceedings unless it is accompanied by a change in the present policy in India." If there is no change of policy, will these delegates have patriotism and self-respect enough to cease to participate in the "futile" proceedings?

SIDKY'S SATELLITES

—:o:—

Sidky Pasha whose autocratic adventure in administering his country under the patronage of a Royal Master who does not know his own mind and refuses to read the mind of his people, as represented by the Wafd, has at last evolved means to show himself a "parliamentarian". His methods of ruling without a Parliament, his avidity to ride roughshod over the constitution and his utter incapacity to realise the harm he will ultimately do to the Egyptian nation caused even "Moderate" politicians like Mahmoud Pasha Mahmoud to dissociate themselves from his policy, while the Liberals of the old school like Adly Pasha made a public protest against his onslaughts on the Constitution. But Sidky Pasha perhaps remembered how "Aman Sabhas" were established in India, and he is busy forming a political party which will participate in the elections to be held under the "reformed" electoral laws. His adherents hope that the existence of a rival party for the electoral suffrage will induce the Wafd to revise its intention of boycotting the polls. They believe that Sidky Pasha's "firm intention to carry out his programme" will awaken the Wafd to the danger "of playing into the Cabinet's hands by keeping out of the elections." This is a foolish belief because Nahas Pasha and his colleagues are far too shrewd tacticians to acknowledge adherence to the new electoral laws, imposed upon their country by Royal Decree, by consenting to join the electoral fray. The Wafd will not co-operate with the elections. They will prove a farce and Sidky's satellites, returned to the Chamber unopposed or with a paltry number of votes, will find themselves in the ridiculous position of legislators whose legislative activity the whole Egyptian nation will laugh to scorn.

WHAT ARE THE RULES FOR?

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The "Chronicle" along with the whole of the Indian Nationalist Press has times out of number protested against the official caprice that discriminates between political prisoners in an arbitrary manner in the matter of their classification. It is high time that some of our legislators moved in the matter and saw that the officials respected the rules made by them for the classification of political prisoners; otherwise the "A", "B" and "C" Classes have no meaning and the sooner they are abolished the better. No doubt in their present frame of mind the bureaucracy cannot think of adopting modern methods of penology in dealing with the prison population in the country, but surely they cannot flout their own rules. The classification of Mahatmaji's sons and grandson in three different categories in jail is a standing commentary on the whims and caprices of officialdom and the latest instance is the case of Mr. Brelvi and Mr. Sorabji of the "Chronicle" who have been classed as "B" Class prisoners and denied the ordinary amenities of life that gentlemen of their social status are accustomed to enjoy. Will the higher authorities see to it that these gentlemen whose high social, educational and financial status is beyond doubt are given the only Class Class A, to which an equitable and reasonable interpretation of the rules laid down officially would surely entitle them?—Yours, etc.,

A CITIZEN.

WORLD TRADE DEPRESSION.

—:o:—

Its Main Causes.

(By "Economist.")

The world to-day is passing through a period of serious trade depression. There is a slump in the agricultural produce market. The industrial machinery has to work at a much slower pace. The volume of international commerce is greatly reduced. The widespread unemployment is baffling the best brains of the world. Such, in short, is the prevalent economic state of the world.

THE RELATIVE SCARCITY OF GOLD.

The first and foremost cause of this world trade depression is the relative scarcity of gold which is, to-day, the basis of the monetary standards of the world. During the last five years or so some of the important countries like England, France and Germany have adopted, once again, the gold standard which requires the keeping of a definite gold reserve by the principal banks of the countries concerned. Every Central Bank is trying to mobilize its gold resources. But the enhanced demand for this precious metal is not accompanied by a proportionate increase in its supply. This has led to an appreciation of gold and a fall in the general level of prices. The fall in prices since 1924 is as great as 20 per cent. Consequently the primary producers are greatly hit by the cheapness of their product of labour; but do they not get a compensating benefit by the low prices of the manufactured articles they consume? No; because the cheapness of the manufactured articles has not nearly kept pace with that of the raw materials. Even the consuming public is not benefited by the abundant supply of the food grains as the retail prices have not gone down at a pace at which the whole-sale prices have fallen. Thus the relative scarcity of gold and the consequent fall in the gold prices has rutted the market with unsaleable commodities.

So then, the crisis has proved beyond doubt that the money which the world now uses consisting mainly of paper that can be turned into gold, is unable to secure stability in buying power. Should we then replace the present gold standard with a more scientinc or a less wasteful standard which can maintain steadiness in the general level of prices or "should mankind be still crucified upon a cross of gold"? There have been suggestions for the establishment of inter-national bi-metallism or an inter-national inconvertible paper standard. But History has proved how difficult it is to secure an international agreement on such an important subject. There is also a move for concerted action by the Central Banks of the world in bringing about a more equitable distribution of the gold resources of the world so that no one country's industries may suffer for want of gold while the rest have an abundant supply of this money material. But the best device under the prevailing circumstances, to get over this relative scarcity of gold, is to popularise, as was done by England and more recently by the United States of America also, the cheque currency which requires very little gold backing.

OVER-PRODUCTION OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES.

Unfortunately, the scarcity of gold is accompanied by an over-production of certain important commodities thus causing a further fall in prices and aggravating the distress of the producers. Nature seems to have been bountiful this year; there is a remarkable increase in the production of Malayan rubber, American wheat and Indian jute. As such, the purchasing power of the producers of these commodities is greatly reduced; they will have to content themselves with fewer purchases this year; and this means a fall in the prices of other commodities which these primary producers usually consume.

HUGE SCALE UNEMPLOYMENT.

This is not all. The existence of unemployment on a huge scale among the working classes all over the world has tended to lessen the demand for goods thus accelerating the fall in the commodity prices. With all our scientific schemes to perfect the industrial machinery, we have not yet been able to secure to the worker a just share in the industrial profits. More than the necessary attention has been paid to production; and it is now high time that we attempt a solution of the problem of distribution. The introduc-

(Continued on page 7.)

THE NATURE OF INDIAN FEDERALISM

—:o:—

FUNDAMENTALS OF FEDERAL FINANCE.

(BY A STUDENT OF FINANCE).

The problem of shaping a just and suitable financial system for a Government is often fraught with innumerable difficulties which become ever so much more baffling when two fairly demacrated spheres of Government in the same country have to be provided for with revenue and budgetting arrangements of a fairly independent nature. But neither the difficulty of the financial solution nor the groundless apprehension that Federalism in India might result in disintegration, communal rancour or provincial quarrels should stand in the way of the application of scientific thought on Public Finance to this interesting question which should be helpful towards the framing of an Indian Constitution. The student of Finance ventures to make his contribution to this subject in the hope that upholders of Unitary Government for India may not, unnecessarily, score a point in their favour on the ground of difficulties of satisfactory financial readjustment for the two spheres of Government. He also ventures to throw out a "caveat" that if Federation, gradually and insensibly leads to a practically Unitary and Centralised Government (see Dicey and Bryce), it is, almost invariably, the financial inadequacy of the constituent parts (Province or State) that makes it virtually surrender its autonomy, and become, financially and therefore, administratively dependent on, and more and more absorbed in the Centre. On the other hand, if the financial system pays due regards to the principles of Federal Finance, the preservation of the two spheres of Government based on the division of functions will remain intact and give us Federalism in fact as well as in name.

WHAT INDIAN FEDERALISM MEANS.

Let us clear the air a little. What is the significance of this federal principle in our country? If with us, the Central Government has always come to terms with the Provincial or State Government and if with us authority has, since ages, been federal, the ense of fundamental unity and integrity born of geogranhy ethnology, culture, civilisation and economic interests prevents the emergence of those deep divergencies and cleavages between the Centre and the Province or between a Province and a Province that should cause an irretrievably fatal disruption or disintegration. Britain's contribution to the building of this sense of fundamental oneness in India has not been negligible. This, of course, must be frankly acknowledged. That the country feels and thinks as a whole and as one nation has been, by now, amply proved. War of any nature between the Province and the Centre is unthinkable. Our Federalism is not the product of the desire of coming together of absolutely differently constituted parts for some definite purpose. We have been one, we have been many throughout ages. From all this past history what emerges just now is the Indian-Citizen-Federalist who, partly for administrative convenience, and partly in deference to his heritage of Provincial group-life, has evolved or is evolving two well-defined spheres of Government, each appropriating to itself the performance of functions exactly suitable to it. This citizen stands as the basis of all Government in India; and he lets the Central and the Provincial (or State) Government share in his allegiance.

ALLOCATION OF POWER.

It is only a question of division of power—a division of Sovereignty based on the performance of functions allotted to the two spheres. "The essence of federalism is the separation of the powers of Government over a particular community, some of the powers being placed in the hands of one authority and some in another, so that both act concurrently on the citizens but each has its own sphere of action" (A P. Newton Federal and United Constitutions—P. 17). Conflict of loyalties on the part of the citizen need not be much apprehended, though, ordinarily, the scheme of federal Government does occasion petty clashes between administrative departments on the borderline where Federal Judicial Courts must have the last word to say. As the citizen-federalist assigns the fundemental functions of unity, integrity, and safety to the Central Government, which, thereby, is the sole custodian of the entire machinary of Defence, possibility of Provincial recalcitrancy and intransigeance becomes exceedingly shadowy. What is essential for the successful working of this two-sphere Government is simply the familiarity of the citizen-voter and tax-payer with the fact that he owes allegiance to two governments, he pays for them separately, and he expects that they, on their part, owe him the responsibility of good government in absence of which he has the power to shake the ministerial part of Government in either sphere. The Indian citizen has not taken long to appreciate intelligently the situation before him. Utmost care, however, has to be taken to preserve the citizen-voter's "Direct Representation" in both spheres of Government for all purposes of vivid contact and responsibility between the Government and the governed—the very "sine-qua-non—of all democratic Governments. The Statutory Commission's ingenious recommendation of Federal Assembly is based on a gesture of goodwill to the Indian citizen-voter and tax-payer. In the evolution of the Indian Polity it will be difficult to imagine a more retrogressive suggestion than this.

FINANCIAL PRINCIPLES.

Given the two-defined and de-

(Continued on page 8).

THE ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE.

FUTILITY OF THE PERFORMANCE.

(BY A. FENNER BROCKWAY, M.P.)

BY AIR MAIL.
LONDON, Nov. 21.

I have just been standing at one of the tape-machines in the House of Commons watching the delicate instrument tick out the speech which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has delivered at the conclusion of the opening plenary session of the Round Table Conference. What epoch-making words this mechanical device records—words which make history and determine great human events! I did not expect Mr. MacDonald to say anything that was epoch-making in a positive sense. But it may easily be that his speech will be equally epoch-making in a negative sense.

ASTONISHED BRITISH POLITICIANS.

The proceedings of the Conference so far have astonished, and even stunned, politicians in Britain. The unity of the Princes, the Muslims, and the Hindus in their demand for self-government has been the first cause of the surprise. The second cause has been the determined, plain-speaking of most of the Indian members. If this is the temper of moderate Indians, British politicians are saying, what must be the temper of the Congress?

IRONY OF HISTORY.

I think it is also realised that the strength of the Indian speeches has been largely determined by the strength of the "Civil Disobedience" demand. It is not being uncharitable to the Indian members of the Conference if one remarks that it is unlikely that their attitude would have been so resolute if the power of the Congress movement were not so overwhelming. It is one of the ironies of history that moderate statesman often make their reputations upon the vital movements which the extremists whom they condemn have created.

'GLEAM OF HOPE" DESTROYED.

The unrepresentative character of the Conference and the stern repression by which it is being accompanied in India make it very unlikely, of course, that any valuable result can come from the Conference. I think Mr. MacDonald's speech to-day has gone far to destroy the one gleam of hope. If the Government's representatives had identified themselves with the demands put forward by Indian members, there would have been just a chance that success might have come. I know the very suggestion of this will be treated with impatience by most readers of the "Chronicle," but let me illustrate what I have in mind in this way. The "Manchester Guardian" has recently proposed that full self-Government should be extended to the Provinces immediately and that a temporary Provisional Government, representing the Princes, the Congress, other Indian interests, and the present Government of India, should be established, with the object of carrying through the transition from British to Indian rule and of surrendering its powers to a Constituent Assembly to be held in five years' time.

A VIA MEDIA.

That suggested solution will not satisfy, of course; but might not an alternative which I proposed on seeing this be acceptable?—namely; full, immediate self-government in the Provinces and an immediate Constituent Assembly to appoint representatives to negotiate the speediest possible transition at the centre. I realise that there is very little chance of such a proposal being made; but, if the Government's representatives had boldly come out for some development on these lines, they would have been in a very strong public position if the Indian members of the Conference succeeded in maintaining their unity.

FUTILE PERFORMANCE.

Mr. MacDonald's speech to-day has almost smashed the last hope. He makes no constructive proposal of any value; and the remarks he does make are in many respects unfortunate. He speaks of Conference as a "union of India with the British Parliament". It is unhappily no such thing. Vital, creative India, as expressed in the Congress, is not represented at all. He speaks of the presence of "representatives of practically every interest and every communi-

(Continued on page 8).

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Is It Weakening?

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Wedgwood Benn said that the boycott of British goods in India was weakening throughout India generally, but was still effective in Bombay. The tribute to Bombay is well deserved, but as regards the alleged weakening elsewhere, the Secretary of State might have quoted the latest figures of British exports to India and left the people to judge things for themselves. The figures which he did quote referred only to the September quarter and they record a decline of 43.6 per cent. compared with 1939. This fact coupled with another that British exports to other countries too have declined by 25.8 per cent., must mean something to England and should remind Indians of the necessity of striking while the iron is hot.

Intensify The Movement.

As regards the boycott of British cloth in particular, the latest report by Mr. Fredrick Tattersall says: "The offers being received (from India) are still very disappointing. No relief is in sight for makers of dhoties. Cables report that the boycott of foreign fabrics in Bombay and Calcutta is still acute." Good as the position is, it needs to be better still to produce the desired effect. There should be no orders at all from India so far as foreign cloth is concerned. It is quite possible and urgently necessary to fill the gap left by foreign cloth with indigenous textiles and khaddar since millions of charkhas can be set moving as fast as the demand for khaddar grows. Popularising khaddar and peaceful persuation of foreign cloth shop-owners not to sell their wares should, therefore, be intensified wherever possible or necessary.

Underground Women Workers.

It is gratifying to learn from the annual report of the Chief Inspector of mines in India for the year 1929 that the number of female workers underground in mines fell from 31,785 in 1928 to 24,089 in the year under report, i.e., by 24 per cent. This decline was to some extent due to the fact that the employment of women underground, in mines other than coal and salt mines was prohibited with effect from 1st July 1929. It was also due to the fact that with effect from the same date the number of women employed underground in coal mines was restricted to 29 per cent. of the total labour force employed underground. The report states that this permitted percentage will be reduced by 3 every year till it is finally extinguished in July 1939. Similarly the number of women employed underground in salt mines will gradually decrease from 40 per cent. in 1929 to nil in 1939. We fail to see why the reduction cannot be larger and speedier. Employment of women underground is objectionable from every point of view.

MR. S. A. BRELVI AS PRISONER.

:o:

If He Is Not Eligible For 'A' Class, Who Is?

(BY: A CONTRIBUTOR.)

It is a remarkable, if by no means unusual, tragi-comic, irony of fate that a man like Mr. S. A. Brelvi, the editor of this journal, should go through the ordeal of personal experience that had inspired protests in the past from his chivalrous, pure pen and that the fates should make him taste the experiences of the prison lock-up which so often shook the serenity of his dignified editorial chair into vibrations of a deep shudder.

NOBLE SILENCE.

Let us not blame the fates. Let us, rather, be glad that they chose to put to the test the stoic courage and unbroken will of the man who meets their wishes half-way with his pleasantest smile and who bears the burden of a silent glory, as only a person of his character could. Has he not maintained a silence about his undertrial prisoner's experiences a silence that appears to me highly unjustifiable, however noble may be his motive in assuming it? This reticence in the matter of the treatment he was, under the rules, obliged to receive as an ordinary "B" class undertrial speaks highly of his sense of self-effacement, the imperturbability of gentlemanly dignity and truly Mahatmic discipline. One only wishes his jailers were worthy of the qualities this silent prisoner possesses, that, they had the sense of humour and humanity to understand their significance.

HIS CELL-LIFE.

We merely know that Mr. Brelvi has been classed "B" undertrial and that a request has been made in Mr. Khandalawala's Court by the counsel of his fellow-accused to have him transferred to the higher class. The request does not come from Mr. Brelvi himself who would probably never complain even of he were put in the lowest class the authorities could think of. But is that any justification why he should not receive the consideration in regard to his treatment to which he is entitled? Does not his reticence injure directly the interests of the political undertrials like himself in whose case the classification principle may as well cease to operate? He does not complain when he is consigned to a common jail-cell which puts him in the midst of a murderer and a decoit; when he, under the rules, is obliged to remain without food after four in the evening although his first day's sojourn was not arranged by himself; when he is made to sleep exposed to the mosquito bite; when he cannot see his friends without previous sanction, when he is hauled out of his cell at 8-30 in the morning along with other prisoners although his case is heard at 3-30 in the afternoon: when he is made to sit for hours in the Court room on a bench which has no back to support, was he not entitled to better treatment?

CASE FOR PROTEST.

The whole question is one of principle which has nothing to do with personal grievance. No favours need be asked of the Jail Department to which he is not entitled as a matter of right. We should merely like to know if Mr. Brelvi cannot claim his natural right of being put in the highest class according to the criteria of the classification. He lives in the Taj; edits a Bombay daily newspaper which commands a large circulation and influence; possesses a high social and intellectual status as a well-known and respectable citizen: If a member of a University Faculty like him cannot claim the "A" class of the political undertrial we should like to know who can! Does the civic position such as he occupies mean anything? Why has not the Bombay Journalists Association, of which he is a distinguished member, protested so far? When will the civic consciousness in this city assert itself?

In The Stricken Area.

(Continued from page 1)

this?" I asked a cultivator, an elderly man, who held an infant in his arms.

"Until our battle is won," he replied cheerfully.

"But what will you do when your provisions are erhausted?" I asked.

"Nature will protect us," was his simple reply, as he turned for approval to his mother, an old lady of eighty with a sweet smiling face.

"Any way we have escaped from the attention of the "Sarkar" to whom we have been blindly paying the "mehsul" for so many years," she said, her soft face suddenly turned severe evidently at the memory of what her peoples had suffered.

Amazed by such a remark coming from a woman of her age and wondering if she really understood the significance of it all, I asked her why her son had not paid the tax.

"Because we have taken a vow of non-payment," she answered.

"But how will you be able to stand the hardships of the camp life? You must miss your home comforts," I said.

"What is the use of a beautiful house without freedom?" she retorted in a firm voice vibrating with conviction.

BREAKDOWN OF CASTE PREJUDICE.

When asked if she would have any social or religious objection to eating with one of us who was a Parsi, she astonished the questioner by her reply, "we are all one, my sister, why should I mind eating from your hand?"

Such has been the marvellous influence of Mahatmaji on people who have been orthodox and custom-ridden for centuries.

AT TARSADI.

Presently after driving over another bumpy road, we reached Tarsadi, a pretty little village with many picturesque houses some of which had carved doors. The place was almost empty but for a few Dubla servants of the cultivators left behind by their masters. A few cultivators who had returned home for the day informed us that the police having robbed their neighbours of ghee, hundred buffaloes and grass worth Rs. 10,000, they were going to take precaution of removing everything from their own homes. One of them who said had been assaulted by the police, told us how a number of them under an officer went about their village evidently with the idea of frightening the cultivators into submission.

IN BARDOLI DISTRICT.

From Tarsadi we went on to the Bardoli district. The river Purna divides the two talukas and as there is no motor road to the other side of the stream, we had to wade through knee-deep water. After struggling over a shingly bed we managed to reach the other bank of the Purna and then a few minutes' walk through a narrow winding alley brought us to Kural in the Gaikwad's territory where 300 cultivators from Supa, 200 from Vagesh, 200 from Pardi are staying in three separate camps. They are mostly Anavla Brahmans and are not half so well off as the people of Jalalpur district. In fact, some of them seemed very poor, their staple food being groundnuts which lay in a heap in front of each camp. The women folk did not look half so cheerful as their sisters of the Jalalpur district and when I asked one of the women if they were all happy, she replied:

"We are happy because we have done the right thing."

"What is that?" I inquired. "In not paying the 'mehsul' and leaving our homes," she answered in a tone which did not sound very cheerful.

I felt almost certain that there was something that was worrying her, and ventured to ask if they had enough provisions to last them sometime.

"Some of us can go on six months, others even a year," she replied, then suppressing a sigh, added: 'it is not about us we are anxious for we can toil in the Gaekwad's territory but it is the thought of our poor cattle that worries us. We have provisions for them to last us barely ten months."

"How long then will you go on like this?" I asked, greatly moved by her sorrowful tone.

"Until we get what we are all fighting for, Liberty. Even if it takes twenty-five years, we are prepared to remain homeless," was the woman's brave reply.

DESOLATION.

We moved on to see their villages. Of these Vagesh was completely evacuated. There was not even a dog or a sparrow about. Even the pigeon house in the little village square was empty. A gloom of desolation hanging over the place, filled me with mingled feelings of strange melancholy and admiration of these people whose one and only thought revolved around their country's freedom. In Bhuwasan there were still a few persons left but they had not paid the taxes since Mahatmaji's imprisonment and when asked what their plans were, we were told:

"We shall act just as the Government have acted towards us."

Not far from Bhuwasan is a village which is mere a less occupied by traders men only. Here the Stri Swaraj Sang is conducted by three women volunteers for picketing a liquor shop kept by a Parsi, during the last fortnight no one has bought any toddy.

After spending a short time talking to these three volunteers, we returned to Navsari at the approach of the night.

AT ASLAN.

The following day we started early again and drove further towards the Bardoli district. On our way to Aslan we passed by the Bardoli Ashram which has been confiscated by Government. It was originally nothing but an industrial home, the manufacture of charkhas being its principal output. All the material of Charkhas and other things worth thousands of rupees is now in possession of the police who are patrolling the place during day and night. There was not the slightest provocation for the police to confiscate the beautiful house except that occasionally meetings were held here. But, of course, in these days of "resolute rule" every thing that authority desires seems to be considered illegal.

At Aslan some of the volunteers have erected two or three small mandaps one of which has been made into a dispensary. There are two doctors in attendance and Gulaben Shukla, a brave Desha-Sevika who was so brutally attacked by ten sergeants on the 26th of October is acting as a nurse. In the other shed we saw two men busy weaving Khaddar.

From Aslan we drove to Rayam, which is completely deserted except for a few Dubla-servants of the cultivators who have been left behind with enough provisions to last them for some time. Sixty families of cultivators have left their homes and gone to live in the Gaekwad's territory. The National Flag still remains hoisted on a tall bamboo pole at the end of the deserted street.

RESIGNED BUT DETERMINED.

At Khoj there were still a few cultivators who had come there for the day to take their cattle away.

"Arn't you afraid that you may be arrested?" I asked a young fellow who welcomed us with a smile.

"If we are arrested we shall go, what else can we do?" he replied fearlessly.

Then he told us that stones were thrown at their houses at night. No one knows who threw them. When they informed the police, the only answer they received was, "tell your Mahatma to protect you. When you pay the taxes you shall have our protection."

Several stocks of hay too have been burnt in this village.

We asked a petty official who happened to be present at the time as to what he thought about it all and he tried to suggest that it might be one of the Dublas who did it.

"Was there any enmity between any of the Dublas and the owner of stacks?" I asked him.

"There was no quarrel that I know of but who can say?" he replied vaguely.

"Then why should this happen only now when you know that a similar thing had never occured before?"

"God only knows," he replied.

Finally, we went on to Hari-Para after passing through the deserted hamlet of Mori. At Hari-Para there were only one or two families of cultivators left including the Patel and his people. Outside the last house in the village square, was standing a tall handsome middle aged woman. I was informed by my host that it was her daughter whose modesty had been outraged a few weeks ago. I hesitated before I approached the woman but as she gave us a slight smile, I ventured to speak to her. She asked me to enter her large low-roofed room. On the ceiling were pasted numerous religious texts some of which contrasted singularly with the ugliness of the story we were soon going to hear. After inquiring if her husband had paid the tax, etc. I led her to tell me about the dastardly incident. And this is what she told me: "Her daughter who lived in a neighbouring village had come to see her one day as she, the mother, was ill. On her way home as the daughter was washing a few clothes on the bank of the river, she was taken unawares by strange man. The young woman's fierce struggle and helpless cries were of no avail."

When asked what had happened to the man, the mother replied vaguely that he had been punished. But no one knows for certain what punishment has been meted out to him.

After a flying visit to the village where the injured daughter lives with her husband, we returned to Navsari.

POLICE EXCESSES IN RANPUR.

:o:

Serious Allegations Made Against Inspector And Men.

D. S. P. HOLDS INQUIRY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHANDHUKA, Nov. 30.

At long last the D. S. P., Ahmedabad, according to the agreement arrived at between the third Ranpur Enquiry Committee appointed by the G. P. C. C. and himself, came down to Ranpur and held enquiry into the allegations against Ranpur Sub-Inspector Mr. Shahabuddin and the Police.

First of all, none from the town went to the D. S. P. to help him in the enquiry; Ranpur citizens demanded that according to the agreement one independent citizen should sit with him during the enquiry and the D. S. P. himself should give assurance to the witnesses about their safety. The D. S. P. agreed to both the proposals. Mr. Vithaldas Doshi, the Chairman of the Standing Committee of Ranpur Municipality, was invited to sit with the D. S. P. during the enquiry.

After the procedure of the enquiry was settled, witnesses were invited to record their statements before the D. S. P. Mr. Shahabuddin was made to sit in the enquiry room to be allowed to put questions to the witnesses if any, in self-defence.

In all 25 witnesses were examined. The President of the Ranpur Municipality, Mr. Shivlal, and one more member stood in the witness-box and narrated their own experiences. Six women of good social status came forward and bore testimony to police conduct on the Ranpur river-bank and most vulgar abuses indulged in by Mr. Shahabuddin.

THE INDICTMENT.

The following are the main allegations recorded by the D. S. P. against Mr. Shahabuddin and his men:—

(1) Mr. Shahabuddin abused most vulgarly a municipal councillor in the presence of a number of municipal councillors. (2) Mr. Shahabuddin is alleged to have abused women of Ranpur near the liquor shop and at many other places. (3) Mr. Shahabuddin has launched a number of false cases, most prominent among them being one against Sjt. Kakalbhai Kothary. (4) Policemen have dragged women by hair in the station-yard. (5) During the police boycott days police have entered shops and thrown the articles helter-skelter. (6) Police have beaten women pursuing them into the shops.

ENOUGH FOR THE DAY.

There were 500 witnesses ready to record the statements in support of the above allegations. But the D. S. P. said the evidence already recorded was sufficient and there was no necessity for producing all the witnesses. Mr. Shahabuddin quietly heard all the witnesses boldly coming forward and making serious charges against him.

During this enquiry one very serious thing has come out. Mr. Shahabuddin's own men—13 policemen—have recorded statements before the D. S. P. against him.

At the end of the enquiry the D. S. P. had a long talk with Mr. Vithaldas Doshi about the whole situation.

It is understood that the enquiry will be concluded within a fortnight at the most.

NEW DELHI SURPRISE.

:o:

C. I. D. Bureau Within Iron Bar Gates.

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Dec. 2.

Visitors to the Secretariat were surprised to find to-day that C. I. D. Bureau of the Government of India had been isolated by iron bar gates. This, I am told, is not due to any mishap having occurred, but merely as a defensive measure in case any one attempts to tamper with their records. There was also a whisper abroad that the Government of India Secretariat officials as well as the clerks were likely to be entertained to a party for which it was being ascertained whether they were orthodox or unorthodox. It may be that Viceroy wishes to be bid farewell to the entire Secretariat Staff in March. It may be recalled that just when the Viceroy took office he initiated the practice of entertaining to afternoon party the entire staff of the Private and Military Secretaries' office.

RATNAGIRI LEADERS RELEASED.

:o:

(From Our Correspondent).

RATNAGIRI, Dec. 1.

Mr. P. H. Patwardhan, Pleader Kavyatirth Vaishumpayan, Dr. Bhagwat and other ten leaders were released this morning from Ratnagiri jail. All these were arrested in the month of May last under Salt Law at Shiroda.

REPRESSION IN CHANDA.

:o:

Leaders Given 12 Months' S. I.

CHANDA, Nov. 23.

Sjt. Bawapatel Dixit, President Sjt. Kamnamwar, Secretary, of Chanda "War Council" who were arrested on the 25th instant were placed before the District Magistrate Chanda, this afternoon and were sentenced to Rs. 500 fine or in default 12 months S. I. Mr. Kale a prominent Congress Worker of Warora was also sentenced as above by the same Magistrate All the accused persons refused to pay the fine and accepted jail. Mr. Dixit was given "B" class and others "C" class.

Sjt. Tadke, the second Captain of Chanda Congress Volunteers, who was taking a procession as a protest against the jailed persons, was arrested near the Jatpura Gate and was taken to jail.

The procession went through the principal streets of the city and ended at the Tilak Ground into a public meeting under the presidentship of Mr. Maheshdas a newly elected "Dictator" of Chanda "War Council."

WORLD TRADE DEPRESSION.

:o:

(Continued From Page 6)

tion of newer and still newer labour-saving devices at intervals of short periods, has swelled the unemployment figures. At the top of all this, many of the advanced countries have adopted the rationalisation schemes which have added to the number of the unemployed. Thus while production has increased, the prevalence of large scale unemployment has either decreased or has checked an increase in the demand for goods with the result that the downward movement of the prices is quickened and the gravity of the crisis is increased.

POLITICAL UPHEAVALS.

The crisis has been further intensified by the numerous political upheavals in the world. China and India, two of the most important markets of the East are disorganised due to the freedom movements, and their trade with the West is greatly reduced. Revolts of a serious nature occurred in some of the States of South America ushering in periods of uncertainty and insecurity which would shake the credit and disorganise the foreign trade of the countries concerned.

TARIFF WARS.

Add to this, some of the countries of the world are indulging themselves in a tariff war without the least scruples thus restraining the inter-national trade.

Thus, true to the theory of the trade cycle, the crisis has come. It has wrought enoug hhavoc. The seriousness of the situation demands timely and effective measurs by all the leading countries of the world. The pressure on the world stock of gold must be lessened. The high tariffs are to be reduced. The unemployment problem mus tb tackled with a human outlook; of what earthly good are these ever-increasing improvements in the industrial machinery if they cannot procure wnork to every willing worker, if they cannot secure a living wage to the toiling workmen and if, in short, they cannot bring about a rise in the general standard of living?

Jamania Farmers Celebrate "Forfeiture Day."

(Continued from Page 1).

policy followed in Gujarat. Today Gujarat farmers do not desire to waste their time in contradicting Government reports, Government of Bombay is widening the gulf by trying to justify the repressive policy of its officers in attempting to collect land revenue.

CONFISCATIONS GALORE.

Up till now, only few acres of lands here and there were confiscated. But that is changed to-day. Villages after villages are being declared forfeited.

All the fields together with trees, wells, roofs, standing crops etc. have been confiscated in the village of Jamania (Bardoli) this week. Seventeen huts of poor Doblas have been taken possession of, by an officer at Re. 1-4-0 each. Farmers of Jamania are deprived of their 304 acres of land. But the farmers celebrated this day by feasting and inviting their friends and relatives from adjoining villages to take part in the celebration.

Lands of 3 more farmers of Ruwa and 2 more of Varad have been confiscated. Eighteen farmers of Bhamaiya (Bardoli) are given two days' warning to pay up the Government dires failing which their lands would be forfeited.

been confiscated. 18 farmers of

NO BIDDERS AT AUCTION.

Forfeited lands of two farmers of Siker were to be sold by auction on 27th Nov. but none came to buy them, and the Mahalkari had to go away disappointed.

After spending 2½ months in lock up, 7 farmers of Pal in Chorasi Taluka were sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment under 3 different sections. Eight other volunteers from Olpad Taluka were fined Rs. 150 and in default, to 4½ months' rigorous imprisonment. One of the 8 has paid this fine and got released. Others have preferred jail. One of the convicted persons is Mr. Pramodbhai, son of Mr. Kanayalal Desai, President of Surat District Congress Committee who is already serving his term in Sabarmati. Mr. Pramod was placed in "B" class and the rest were given "C" class.

Two volunteers Messrs. Manibai Naik and Bhikhabhai Naik, from Amalrad camo (Jalalpore Taluka) were sentenced to 10 months' rigorous under Sections 17(1) and 323.

Mr. Umedram Baid of Chikhali was sentenced by Mr. Jewell to 4 months' rigorous under 117 and the ordinance 6. Mr. Balkrishna Vaid of Talavchora (Chikhali) has sentenced to 2 months' rigorous under the odrinance 6.

PICKETING THE AUCTIONS.

A few buffaloes were attached in Vankaner (Bardoli). They were to be sold by auction two days back. The Muslims of the village decided that none of them should buy them and they organised very strong picketing on the spot. A Parsi from Surat city purchased 9 buffaloes and 3 calves for Rs. 240.

A butcher woman from Surat purchased 3 buffaloes for Rs. 125 in Manekpore village. She also purched 4 buffaloes from Uwa for Rs. 40.

The Market value of these 21 buffaloes comes to atleast Rs. 2,500.

Those farmers who have paid up their revenues were staying in Varad. Even they have begun to suffer from a feeling of desolation. They are now migrating into Baroda Territory, but their carts full of moveable property are stopped by the Police Patel of the village.

NO NEED TO SEARCH: SRIJUT RANCHOD.

A circle inspector went to Patharadia Village. A farmer was digging ground nuts from a field. The inspector is reported to have said to the people "Do you want Swaraj. But do you know how much revenue has been paid up?" That Madhavbhai Ranchhod of Vaghesh village has removed crops from Government lands? Government has issued a warrant of arrest against him. But nobody knows where he has hidden himself?" With these angry words he left the place.

Mr. Madhavbhai is not hiding himself, as a matter of fact. He refused to pay Government dues. His lands have been confiscated. Knowing that very well, he entired his fields and took the crops because it was his propetry. He is camping in Kurel in Baroda territory. The Sub-Inspector of Police of Bardoli has already prepared a case against him and with the help of Sub-Inspector of Police of Mahuta (Baroda) an extradition order is to be obtained.

SURYAKANT DESAI FREE.

:o:

Order Of Deportation Cancelled

(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD, Nov. 30.

An order is issued by the Governor-in-Council for the release of Sjt. Suryakant Desai, eldest son of Darbar Shree Gopaldas Desai, who was arrested at Borsad on 13th September 30, for disobeying a prohibitory order served on him, banning his entry in British Indian territory. He was removed to Yervada Central Jail recently and after two and a half months' detention he has been ordered to be released.

On thh 29th inst. Sjt. Ranchhodbhai Shankerbhai Patel, an ex-Mukhi (headman) of Vadadala was severely beaten by some unknown persons on his way to Dharmaj from Vadadala and succumbed to the injuries after 5 hours. Only 10 days ago he returned from Sabarmati Jail and his death is a mystery as yet.

HAND-SPUN

100% Pure Kashmir

Woollen Suiting

SMART DESIGNS

Cottage Tweed Rs. 1-12 per yd.
Winter Tweed Rs. 1-10 per yd.
Students' Tweed Rs. 1-8 per yd.

Width 27 inches—Pieces of 15 yards Cloth required sufficient for COAT 4 yards, " " PANT 2¾ yards, " " WAIST ¾ yards.

Can be had from

(1) Khadi Bhandar 396, Kalkadevi Rd., Bombay 2.
(2) Soorji Valabhdas Khadi Bazar, Mandvi, " 3
(3) Khadi Shop Khadi Dyeing and Printing Works . Girgaon Back Rd., Bombay 4.
(4) Shudha Khadi Bhandar Zaveri Bazar Bombay 2.

TIMELY ARRANGEMENT AT MATUNGA
UP-TO 7th DECEMBER
At NAPPU HALL—Maturga, G. I. P. Ry.

N. B.—Upcountry orders are attended and executed promptly. Samples on enquiry.

KHADI BHANDAR

(All-India Spinners' Association Sale Depot.)
396, Kalkadevi Road, Mahajanwadi, BOMBAY, 2.

CHAND BRAND TEA.

Blended and Packed by Purely Swadeshi Concern.

YELLOW LABEL A SPECIALITY.

Sold in Tins and Packets everywhere.

Managing Agents :—

SAPAT & CO.,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY, 2.
Main Road NASIK. — — — Ravivar Peth, POONA.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

LONG LIQUIDATION IN MILL SHARES.

Natural Reaction.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

The share market exhibited rather quiet tone on long liquidation influenced by various rumours. The market was expected to react to maintain healthy condition and to-day's liquidation has improved the technical situation. Its anticipated Mill shares were unfavourably influenced by weakness of raw cotton. Against our average stock of about 135,000 Bales of mill cloth in Bombay present stock are about normal. Even this stock is with few mills and it is expected that the increasing demand will greatly reduce present stocks. This is a most encouraging feature which is bound to tell ultimately on prices. Mill margin is also likely to take a favourable turn as reduced stocks of cloth on one side and arrivals of new crop are likely to increase in due course. There was some demand for Imperial Bank shares. Tata Steel shares fluctuation within a narrow range and closed without any important change. In sympathy with Mill shares cement shares also ruled quiet.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

Bombay Dyeing 674, 63, 71, 68
Century 245, 41
Colaba 109-6, 5
Crescent 70, 68
Fazul 386, 81, 82, 78
Indore 332
Madhowji N. 35
Nagpuhr 381, 77
New Great 157, 51-14
Pearl 36, 25
Simplex 61, 60
Swadeshi 278, 177
Burma 495, 92
Hydro 103
Tram 117, 16-4
Deff. 236, 35
Ord. 26-14, 25-14, 26
Bundi 12-8, 10
Indian 173, 74-6
Katni Ord. 142
Alcock 166, 64-6

TEXTILE SECTION.

Ahmedabad Adv.	310-0
Apollo Mills	3-6
Lombay Cotton	130-0
Bombay Dyeing	668-12
Century	241-4
Central India	377-8
Colaba Land	105-0
Crescent	68-12
Dawn Mills	525-0
Elphinstone	5-12
Ebrahim Pabaney	126-4
Edward Sassoon	51-4
Fazulbhoy	378-12
Finley	95-0
Gokak	132-8
Hindustan	1450-0
Indian Manfg.	1120-0
Indore Malwa	332-8
Kastoorchand	11-4
Khatau	102-6
Kohinoor	124-6
Lakshmi	965-0
Madhavji	35-0
Manekji Petit	725-0
Morarji	354-6
Model Nagpur	93-12
Mysore	106-4
New Great	151-14
New City	60-0
Osmanshai	60-0
Pearl	225-0
Phoenix	292-8
Premier	1-0
Sholapur	1467-8
Sassoon Silk	68-12
Simplex	85-0
Swan	85-0
Swadeshi	277-8
Tata Mills	30-0
Vishnhu	1430-0
E. D. Sassoon	0-5-3/4

HYDRO & ELECTRIC SECTION.

Ahmedabad Electric	211-4
Andhra Valley Ordy.	582-8
Do. Pref.	925-0
Bombay Tram Ordy.	116-4
Bombay Tram Pref.	66-0
Broach Electric	7-4
Karachi Electric	166-4
Surat Electric	115-0
Tata Hydro Ordy.	103-12
Tata Pref.	104-0
Tata 8 p. c. Deb.	107-12
Tata Power Ordy.	716-4
Tata Pref.	1028-12

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

Alcock Ashdown	164-6
Br. Burma Petrol	3-6 1/2
Bombay Burma Old	492-8
Bombay New	185-10
Bombay Steamer	167-0
Bombay Telephone	42-0
Bombay 81/2 p. c. Deb.	50-12
Indian Bleaching	107-8
Indian Radio Ordy.	140-0
Bombay Def.	232-8
Jupitor Insurance	8-2
Empire Insurance	1500
Ind. Merchantile Insu.	26-8
Oriental Insurance	1550-0
New India Insurance	16-4
Vulcan Insurance	5-2
Mackenzies	75-0
Port Canning	540-0
Scindia Steam	6-15
Tata Construction	31-8
Tata Iron & S. Ordy.	26-0
Tata Def.	285-0
Tata 1st Pref.	123-12
Tata 2nd Pref.	45-8
Tata Oil	11-0

RAILWAY SECTION.

Ahmedabad Prantej	782-8
Amritsar Patti Old	113-12
Central Provinces	88-0
Dhond Bharamati	83-12
Guzerat	65-0
Hoshiarpur Deab	71-0
Larkhana	84-12
Mandhra Bhon	65-0
Mymensing Rebate	81-0
Mymensing Gtd.	81-8
Pachora Jamner	71-0
Sara Sirajgunj	70-0
Sialkot Narowal	84-8
Sind Light	50-8
Tapti Valley	666-4
Upper Sind Light	69-0

BANK SECTION.

Bank of India	81-12
Bank of Baroda	69-0
Bom. Prov. Co-op.	54-0
Central Bank	14-10
Eastern Bank	73-0
Imperial P. Paid	1201-4
Imperial P. Paid	302-4
Union Bank	3-3

CEMENT & MANGANESE SECTION.

Bundi Cement	12-10
Gwalior Cement	74-0
Indian Cement	174-6
Katni Cement Ordy.	142-8
Katni Def.	565-0
Punjab Cement Ordy.	8-3
Punjab Pref.	9-10
Shahabad Cement	124-0
United Cement	47-12
Shivrajpur	13-8
Central India Mng.	1-12

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

	Ready New Fine	Ready Old Fine
Bengal Superfine	140	125
Bengal Fine	135	120
Bengal F.G.	130	115
Sindh-Punjab Fine	135	120
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	130	115
Wardha-Hingt Fine	165	150
Nagpur Savner Fine	165	150
Yeotmal Fine	158	145
Arvi Fine	158	145
Amraoti Fine	158	145
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	158	145
Mulkapur Fine	155	145
Khandesh Fine	155	140
Muthia		140
Muthia F.G.		130
Burwah Sanavad Fine		150
Broach		175
Broach F.G.		165
Cambodia		260
Miraj/Sangli		190
Compta Good		200
Jinja		345
Busoga		350

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

So far 600 Bales are tendered against F.G.M.G. Bengal D/J. Contract. No tender is issued against Oomra D/J. Contract.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

December	141.80—3.40
March	131.90—2.80
June	126.50—2.00

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

	Rs. a.
Mint Gold Ready	21-6-0
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21-5-0
Mint Gold 2nd "	21-6-0
Silver Ready	46-10-0
Silver 1st Settlement	46-9-0
Silver 2nd "	46-9-0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 2.

	Bales.
Khandesh	697
Central India	612
Barsi-Nugger	1,033
Berar	3,355
Central Provinces	1,560
Dhollera	289
N.-W. Provinces	1,280
Sind-Punjab	659
Compta-Dharwar	580
Cotton	10,065
	Cwts.
Wheat	3,606
Linseed	352
Rape Rai & Mustardseeds	261
Gingellyseeds	3,092
Poppyseeds	44
Groundnuts	34,472
Castorseeds	658
Rice	2,718
Myrabollams	1,958
Cottonseeds	01370
Gram	135
Joowar	1,358
Maize	462
Barley	871
Bajree	5,348
	Tons.
Coal	1,389

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

87 Textile Mill Shegaon 155
77 G. G. Kesha & Co. Darah 152
36 Shapurji Mill Hubli 207
100 Bussan & Co. Dharangaon 165
73 Arjankhimji Shirpur 150
100 P. Crystal & Co. Hinganghat 170
200 G. G. Kesha & Co. Amraoti 153 1/2
100 Lavji Meghji Khurja New 137 1/4
100 A. Damodar Hodal 135
55 P. Crystal Wardhah 170
61 Shapurji Mill Malkapur 155

AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGES.

—:o:—

Unfavourable Spot Demand.

SOUTH STILL SELLING.

Bombay, December 2.

In speculative markets as a rule holders of actual material is less disposed to sell because a declining trend of prices due to speculative unloading strengthens the technical condition. But every new low level brings more and more selling by south, which indicates there is still large quantity of unhedged cotton. Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market was weak on unfavourable spot markets and Southern selling during the early part of the session when prices were quoted 17 points below previous closing. Later on there was small recovery under short covering and the market closed at a decline of 12 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points to 10.40c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 11 to 13 points Spot cotton prices declined 7 points to 10.15c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened firm at a rise of 7 points under short covering. As soon as the demand was satisfied, prices declined under heavy selling and the market closed at a decline of 4 to 1 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 1 point to 5.78 and sales amounted to 3000 bales.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL COTTON REVIEW.

Spot cotton has been very quiet and Futures have continued to be uninteresting. A very small amount of general selling has been invariably met with scale-down buying. Only a little local and Bombay buying occurred in a very small market. Other wise, the market has been featureless.

The Egyptian section has been considerably easier on Continental selling and lower Alexandria advices.

REUTER'S MANCHESTER WEEKLY REVIEW CLOTH.

While there has been a fair enquiry, only transactions of minor importance have resulted. Some quarters report an increased enquiry for India, which have been partially successful. Offers from China are mostly too low and rarely lead to business. Although there are signs that customers are wanting goods for early shipment. Elsewhere transactions of little importance have transpired.

YARNS.

While enquiry has not been lacking results have been disappointing and the turnover has been generally confined to small weights.

In the Egyptian section sales have been rarely important.

UNPRECEDENTED DEPRESSION.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Market continues easier in consequence of an apathetic trade demand. It is generally believed that there cannot be any trade as long as Indian political sustained recovery in the World's and economic conditions remain paralysed and the Chinese finance remains unstable in consequence of Silver currency. Undoubtedly the World's present economic depression is unprecedented and it will take some time to adjust the fundamental equilibrium of supply and demand, however the whole aspect would take a new turn should there be International confidence in credit and understading.

Market appears to be well liquidated with some "short" interest and it is likely prior to the issuance of Bureau Report, there will be some "short" covering. Also, according to Garside, the American Mills Consumption during last month and the National Textile Merchants figures will probably maintain the preceding month's improvement. In view of the Egyptian Government decreeing a reduction of 40 per cent. in Sakellaridis production for next three years, we consider the present parity between July Sakels and July Americans is very narrow and recommend buying July Sakels against sales of July Liverpool or July New York.

PRIVATE CABLSS

New York January Highest 10.62 (opening) lowest 10.42 (12.25 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Friends:—

Liverpool.—Cotton sagging market on poor spinners demand and hedge selling.

New York.—Cotton trading market continues. Trade buying distant months scale down. Selling apneared at close.

New York.—Our estimates as of last December indicated crop 14,660,000, ginning 1,27,30,000.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMAY.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

2 Days.

	This	year.
Khadesh	697	20,232
Central India	612	23,171
Barsi and Nagar	1,033	13,288
Hyderabad-Gaorani		2,304
Berar	3,355	65,429
Central Provinces	1,560	23,250
Total Oomras	7,257	1,47,684
Dholera	289	16,615
N.-W. Provinces	1,280	53,669
Rajputana		5,081
Sind-Punjab	659	22,042
Broach		1,996
Coompta & Dharwar	580	13,195
Westerns-Northerns		6,793
Cocoanada		16
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		9,006
Persian		
American		5,713
Egyptian and African		34,056
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		115
Total	10,065	315,981

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

1st Sept. to 27th Nov.

In full-pressed Bales.

Yesterday

	This	year.
Europe	2,085	112,944
Japan & China	250	3,45,996
Coast Ports		4,223
Up-country by Rail		29,329
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan		30,403
Total	2,335	522,895

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 1.

January	10.48—.12
January (New Cont.)	10.47—.12
March (New Cont.)	10.71—.12
May (New Cont.)	10.96—.14
July (New Cont.)	11.11—.14
Oct. (New Cont.)	11.32—
Middling Spot	10.40—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 1.

December	10.39—.11
January	10.45—.13
Middling Spot	10.15—.07

New York, Dec. 1.

New York, 11.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January (New Cont.)	10.47
Mar. (New Cont.)	10.71
May (New Cont.)	10.96

New York, Noon Call.—

Jan. (New Cont.)	10.45
Mar. (New Cont.)	10.67
May (New Cont.)	10.94

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Dec. 1.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 30,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 6,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 29,000 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 1.

Broach, Good	unquoted.
Broach, Fully Good	4.35
Broach, Fine	4.55
Oomra, Good	3.75
Oomra, Fully Good	3.95
Oomra, Fine	4.15
Bengal, Good	3.55
Bengal, Fully Good	3.70
Bengal, Fine	3.85
Scinde, Good	Unquoted
Scinde, Fully Good	3.70
Scinde, Fine	3.85

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 1.

December	8.10
January	8.13
March	8.25
May	8.38
July	8.51
September	8.66
November	8.81
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	9.30

Liverpool, Dec. 1.

	Opening	Closing.
December		5.48—.05
January	5.54	5.53—.04
February		5.58—.05
March	5.76	5.65—.04
April		5.69—.04
May	5.88	5.77—.04
June		5.81—.04
July	5.97	5.87—.03
August		5.90—.03
October	6.03	5.98—.02
November		6.01—.02
September		5.93—.03
Middling Spot		5.78—.01

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.

December close at s.4|9d. minus 1-1|2d.

March close at s. 5|0-1|4d. minus 1-5|8d.

May close at s. 5|2-1|4d. minus 1-5|8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

December per bushel 74-7|8 up 1|4.

March per bushel 77-5|8 unchanged.

May per bushel 79-1|2 up 1|3.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

February 11.40 minus 15.

May 11.50 minus 15.

WHEAT CABLE: (CHICAGO.)

"Market closed barely steady Prices declined on favourable weather but later advanced on covering by "shorts" and bullish visible supply."

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 1.

Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales.

Sales on Speculation 100 bales.

Sales of East Ind'an Cotton 400 bales.

THE NATURE OF INDIAN FEDERALISM.

(Continued from page 6)

marcated spheres of Government in India-Representative and Responsible, the student of Public Finance may next proceed to the allocation of the tax-payer's capacity to bear the public imposts consistent with the principles of Federal Finance and in tune with Justice and Equity without which no system of taxation can hold its own long. If only the Indian citizen's judgment in this knotty problem of allocation of Revenue to the two spheres were guided by a careful analysis of scientific principles of taxation coupled with practical out-look of things as they are in India, most of our Financial woes would disappear and we would be in possession of a clear-cut arrangement of Revenue that would make no sphere of Government in any way dependent on the other. The principles which it is proposed to work out in this memorandum are:—

(a) The nature of revenue to be provided for ought to be consistent with the nature of expenditure in each sphere of Government; in other words, adherence to the principle of Adequacy alone will make for Justice and Equity in the financial system.

(b) Each sphere of Government ought, as far as possible, to obtain revenue out of the orbit of functions performed by it; in other words, a complete segregation of heads of revenue for the two spheres which may make their contact in matters of taxation exceedingly remote.

(To Be Continued)

THE ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6)

ty and every differing group in India". The Indian members of the Conference must themselves have felt uneasy as this remark was made. Its inaccuracy is so flagrant. The one concrete idea of MacDonald is the idea of of federation. That is valueless unless it is accompanied by central responsible government; and about this Mr. MacDonald was significantly silent.

THE TESTING STAGE.

The Conference has now gone into Committee, and its testing stage is being approached. If the British Government's attitude had been clearly one of supporting the Indian claims, if its representatives were going into Committees in that spirit, there might be the slight hope of agreement of which I have written. But with the Government uncommitted and the Conservative and Liberal representatives hostile to immediate self-government we must anticipate the maximum of influence to destroy the united front of the Indian members when details are discussed in committee. A Conservative put it like this to me: "The Indian members of the Conference have shown unity in the statement of general principles, but when they go into Committee it will be easy to divide the Princes from the British Indians and the Muslims from the Hindus. Their demand for Dominion Status and responsible government will dissolve into mere vague declarations when they have to face practical details". It will require great skill, patience, and toleration on the part of the Indian members if this danger is to be overcome.

The most probable result of the Conference is failure to reach agreement on any basis of self-government. If that happens, there will be an India united against the British attitude, far more formidable even than the unity shown in the boycott of the Simon Commission. Despite all the suffering and repression which India is now undergoing, I was never more confident of its triumph. India is standing spiritually erect before the world, and no power can make her bend.

(Continued From column 7)

higher force that directed his hand, he replied:

"No, for if it were a higher force the results would be more perfect than they are. I believe that each one of us has two beings within him. One of these is quite above the other in intelligence and feeling; in fact, one of these beings is quite a stupid fellow. It is the other one who does the work. If the stupid fellow gets the ascendency, nothing is accomplished, but if we can only take this fellow and hold him in subjection and not let him interfere with our subconscious self, then we can reach heights seemingly unattainable.

"After a poem is written or a picture drawn the stupid fellow in me does not understand how it was accomplished. In fact, often I have wondered at some of the things which I have written and could not understand whence I had obtained the ideas, and I cannot tell you what some of the meanings in my own pictures are."

"THE MORROW SHALL BE OURS."

Poet Tagore On India's Urge For Freedom.

Mr. S. J. Woolf writes in the "New York Times Magazine":—

A wise man has come from the East, but the gifts that he bears are not gold and frankincense and myrrh, for to him these things mean little. It is song of the sun's glad gold that he brings, that and the music of the clouds and forests and of the mellow moon. His gifts are intagible, yet incalculable—lyrics of love and life, a rhythm of unity, a value of being, a harmony of design in all creation.

It was in a great drawing room that I first saw Rabindranath Tagore, a room filled with gorgeous furniture and large modern portraits. On a huge sofa, swathed in a dark blue robe he sat, almost huddled in one corner. In the half light his body was lost. Out of the shadow loomed his white hair and beard and his dark eyes. The portraits, good in their way, became realistically banal, the masterpieces of Chippendale and Sheraton lost their significance, even the leather-bound books in the cases which rose majestically to the ceiling were too loud and patent in the calm which he seemed to suffuse.

His movements are slow, and the quietness that overwhelmingly surrounds him makes even the thought of a sound of his footsteps inconceivable. His voice, not much more than a whisper, is musical and low, and sounds as if it came from far off, while the caressingly languid movements of his small hands accentuate his murmured musings.

My charcoal grated loudly on the paper as I worked. It was the mention of India that seemed to draw him out of his remoteness.

"There are two kinds of Indians," he said; "those that you call Indians here, the dead Indians, and my people, who are vitally alive and pulsing with fervour, but who, nevertheless, are in a miserable state. I have been away for a year now and so I do not know the exact state of affairs. But we have had a sad history, a history of desires, deelusions and dreams.

"At one time our villages were in close contact with the manifold culture of India. They were cherished and served by all capable persons with the best that their minds produced. To-day they are fatally neglected. They are fast degenerating into serfdom, compelled to offer to the ungrateful towns cheerless and unintelligent labour for work carried on in an unhealthy and impoverished environment. The clouds have blotted away the stars, and we wonder when the dawn shall begin. For we are humble and suffer and bear the burden of power, and hide our faces and stifle our sobs in the dark. But the morrow shall be ours.

INDIA AND RUSSIA.

"I have lately been in Russia. Ten years ago the Russian peasant was in much the same condition that the Indian peasant is to-day. But now that is no longer the case. I found education where there had been ignorance, and I found what is the essential basis of all education—self-respect. That is what our great Mahatma in India is endeavouring to do, to teach people to respect themselves, to realize their own part in the great schme of the universe."

"Does this mean you favour bolshevism?" I asked.

"I am not interested in it," he replied. "All I can speak about is what I saw. I am opposed to all force. Liberty can never be obtained by it; it is only by means of education that that can be secured."

When I mentioned the suppression of religion in Russia, he turned toward me. His sinuous fingers curled his beard.

"Religion cannot be suppressed. It is not a fractional thing that can be doled out in fixed measures as among various subjections in a school curriculum. It is the truth of our complete being, the consciousness of our personal relationship with the Infinite. It is the true centre of gravity of our life. This we can attain by daily living in a place where the truth of the spiritual world is not obscured by a crowd of necessities assuming artificial importance; where men live with a perfect faith in the eternal life before them.

"I am sure that those peasants in Russia to-day with their education and self-respect realize more fully than the downtrodden, illiterate serf of a Czarist regime that the multitude which moves in this ever-moving world is permeated by one Supreme Truth."

His eyes roamed around the room, their whites showing lustrous in contrast with their dark pupils and his tan skin. But it was evident that he did not see what he was looking at. He went on:

"It was with the desire to help my people realize this supreme truth that I founded Visva Bharati. It is a school and university combined where the classes are conducted in just such surroundings as those in which the ancient forest dwellers of India realized the spirit of harmony with the universe.

"When I was thirteen years old I ran away from school, for I could not tolerate the traditional methods which were employed, in which individual traits and tendencies were ignored. One cannot grow a lily from the root of a cabbage seed, nor a cabbage from a lily root. It is with this in mind that the teaching is carried on in our haven of peace, and these children for the most part are permitted to follow their natural bents.

MISSION OF VISVA BHARATI.

In addition to the school and college there is also an institute of rural reconstruction whose object is to bring life in its completeness into the villages, making them self-reliant and self-respectful, acquainted with the cultural traditions of their own country, and comppetent to make efficient use of modern resources in improvement of their physical, intellectual and economic condition."

In order to accomplish this the poet has turned over to the institute his estate at Santiniketan, the Nobel Prize money and the income from all of his Bengali works. The Quakers here and in England have helped him and so have one or two private individuals, but for the most part it is his donations that have kept the undertaking going.

As he had spoken of the economic condition of the villages in India, I asked him what he thought was the cause of the economic unrest throughout the world to-day.

"All of the nations of the earth," he replied, "are sad because bigness alone is the object which they pursue. People are searching for something without, which they can only find within themselves. The goal that they seek is the wrong one and when they attain it they find it is a worthless bauble not worth the pursuit. And in this mad pursuit they care not what means they use, forgetful or ignorant of the fact that true happiness can only be obtained by sacrificing one's self and not by seeking what belongs to others, that is to say, by contributing to the universal and not robbing the individual."

I mentioned that I had heard that he was drawing now instead of writing. He smiled.

"Yes," he answered, "for two years or so I have been making drawings with colored inks. I cannot claim any merit for my courage, for it is the unconscious courage of the unsophisticated, like that of one who walks in a dream on a perilous path, who is saved only because he is blind to the risk.

HOW HE BECAME AN ARTIST.

"The only training which I had from my early days was the training in rhythm, the rhythm in thought, the rhythm in sound. I had come to know that rhythm gives reality to that which is desultory, which is insignificant in itself. And therefore, as I was writing I found myself annoyed by the erasures. The scratches in my manuscript cried like sinners for salvation, and assailed my eyes with the ugliness of their irrelevance. I would take my pen and begin working over them; they began to take form. What they would be or why they took the forms they did, I did not know. But often I found myself taking more time in rescuing them into a merciful finality of rhythm than in carrying on what was my obvious task.

"In the process of this salvage work I came to discover the fact that in the universe of forms there is a perpetual activity of natural selection in lines, and only the fittest survives which has in itself the fitness of cadence. I found lines that were crying out for their mates. I feel that to resolve the unemployment problem of the homeless and heterogeneous into interrelated balance of fulfillment is creation itself.

"These are some of my beginnings," he explained as he showed some pages of his manuscript with designs spread over them. "In them are the germs of my later work. They are versifications in lines. Whatever merit they have is a rhythmic significance of form, which is ultimate and which does not depend upon any interpretation of an idea or the representation of a fact."

POET AND PAINTER.

I asked him what connection there was between his work as a poet and as a painter.

"None," was his answer. When I start to write a poem I have a vision before my eyes, a mental representation. My verses attempt to communicate images seen or created. But when I draw I do not know what I am going to make, I have no preconceived scheme in my mind. I take my pen and begin to draw and suddenly I see a head or a flower or a cloud."

He was carried away by his subject. "Sometimes I make mistakes. It is as if I broke the stem of a flower trying to bend it. Then the curve dies. I have led it on to its destruction. For all these forms are like so many little souls which expect their salvation from me."

In reply to the question as to whether he believed it was song

(Continued in column 5)

CRUSADE AGAINST INDIAN SETTLERS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Farmers' Congress Raises The Bogey Of A Menace.

ATTEMPTS TO WHITTLE DOWN INDO-UNION AGREEMENT.

Cry Of White Civilisation In Danger.

(From Our Correspondent).

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 5.

A clear exposition of the Union Government's standpoint in regard to the undesirability of the proposed British policy in East Africa, as outlined in the recent white paper was made by Mr. P. G. W. Grobler, Minister of Lands, in addressing the annual Congress of the T'Vaal National Party in Pretoria. Mr. Grobler declared definitely that it was the policy of the Union Government to maintain the supremacy of the white man and to take every possible precaution to perpetuate a white civilisation in the Union and this was loudly applauded by the delegates.

He said: "The Native question is undoubtedly the most important problem, not only for the Union but for the whole African Continent in so far as it concerns the continued existence of Europeans in Africa. If any Colony or State adopts a particular policy, whatever its nature, all other States in Africa must necessarily be acected.

"I am referring particularly to the proposed policy of the British Government in relation to British East Africa. According to the recent White Paper, the interests of the Natives will have preference over European interests in British East Africa. We must not forget that development in Africa has made remarkable strides and means of comunication have been greatly improved. Natives can go from one country to another more easily and with greater freedom than before. If, therefore, one country adopts a policy, Natives in the other States will quickly be aware of it, and it would be difficult to confine such policy to any particular territory.

SOUTH AFRICAN SYSTEM.

"South Africa, the oldest and most influential European State in Africa has evolved, as a result of her experience a certain system which we have right to expect the other countries to regard with the necessary respect.

"The White man and his civilisation will not escape the disastrous results of that arbitrary partition of Africa. We can take only defensive and preventive steps, and for this reason we definitely refuse passively to witness further advances on the lines of a mistake made over 50 years ago, by which the interests of the Native will receive preference within any British State on our Continent, to the exclusion of the European, to whose leadership the Native owes everything.

CLAIMING RIGHT OF CONSULTATION.

"We are all acquainted with the terms of the White Paper, in which it is laid down that the interests of the Native shall have preference were they clash with those of Europeans in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda. A European delegation from that portion of Africa has gone to England to lay their protests against the policy before the British Government and the Imperial Conference, and I hope that their protests will not be legally regarded in England.

"South Africa wants consultation in reard to all steps accecting the relations of the races. As an independent State in the British Commonwealth of Nations, we regard it as our right to express a definite opinion on this matter in so far as it concerns all countries in Africa under British rule.

"We also claim the the right of warning foreign States in Africa on this matter. We claim that in the course of centuries, and with our knowledge of the Native races of Africa, we have discovered a formula to determine the relationship beween Black and White and to protect the inallenable prestige of the White man. This formula deserves general application.

"We refuse to regard equality of White and Black or the adoption of Western Europe's Government Institutions by the Natives as a solution of the problem. We regard it as our right to make the future safe for White posterity in our own country, as far as this humanly speaking, possible.

EXPLOITS OF THE WHITES.

"History is our witness that we have in 300 years, tried nothing which was either unfair or in conflict with the living conditions of a free race. The Bantu races did not decrease, but multiplied after we came in contact with them. The Voortrekkers protected the Basutos of the T'vaal against the Zulus and the Matabeles. We live in the onlf part of the World where the Native has not been wiped out by wars or destroyed by liquor. Neither has he been weakened by miscegenation. History testifies that we have acknowledged the Native's right to a place in the Sun, to his development and continued existence in his own fashion although we have denied that the Native in South Africa possesses a greater and more ancient right to this country than our own people.

"Hard experience during three centuries has enriched us with certain definite principles which determine our relations towards the Natives. Our positive faith is expressed in the word segregation. We are convinced that the salvation of both races is to be found in every respect in segregation, and that policy we are going to carry out.

"We are convinced that the Native should be given every opportunity of developing on his own lines. We would be unworthy of the traditions of our forefathers if we ignored these fundamental principles, because we are proud of being the only European race which has neither identified nor allied ourselves by marriage with the Native. It is frequently stated that Dutch-speaking South Africans are obstinate in their ideas regarding the Natives and that we are too prejudiced to give an impartial judgment. This is not the case, and our ideas are largely shared by those English-speaking South Africans who have come to the same conclusions as the result of their experience.

DO NOT WANT TO "MEDDLE."

"We want to say to them, as well as to Downing Street, that our rich experience has yielded to us a valuable formula. We offer them this formula, that we say in this conncetion that we wish for no amateurishness however well disposed this may be. In the broad corridor of British States north of Zambesi we expect a more ready acceptance of our ideals. We do not want to meddle in other people's business, but on this vital matter we cannot be indifferent spectators.

"We deny that in the wider community of Nations there is any European Power, England included, which has the right any where in Africa, to take steps and to lay down a policy which may make inroads on our ideals and which may be calculated to give to the Native the upper hand over the White man in his present state of semi-barbarism.

"To those people in the Northern territories who have expressed themselves on these lines we hold out a friendly hand and offer hearty co-operation. Their interests on this cardinal matter are also our interests. We offer them the moral support of our entire population and the support of our position on the Continent. In the conviction that we may not rest until this principle of segregation, this prestige and this natural priority of the White man, has been accepted also by them.

SEGREGATION ENDORSED.

"Where our principles of relationship between White and Black have not yet had acceptonce, where people are not yet interested in them, and even where people do not desire them, we shall endeavour to get them accepted by peaceful and friendly means, and inspite of people who wish to harm us in that way. We want acknowledgment of our principle, and are convinced that the day will dawn when every European community in Africa must arrive at the same inevitable conclusion along the same difficult road, even if they do not want to accept it freely from us now." (Loudly applauded).

RESOLUTION PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

That this Congress of the National Party has listened with perfect agreement to our leader's exposition of the segregation policy and its application in other parts of the African Continent outside the Union. The Congress is convinced that the segregation principle is the first and most important condition of the existence of the White man on the Continent of Africa, and it identifies itself fully with its leader in his urgent desire that this vital formula, the fruits of bitter experience, shall be respected in every determination of the relations between the White man and the aborigine in Africa; it expresses the wish that the Union Government will mobilise all its moral support at points of racial danger within Africa, will offer its rich experience to the European communities concerned, and asks in return that the principle be respected that no determination of the relations between Black and White in Africa will be permanently acknowledged unless it takes into consideration our ideal of segregation and the natural superiority of the White man."

"THE GROSSEST HYPOCRISY."

Mr. Patric Duncan, Deputy leader of the So. Af. Party giving his views of Mr. Grobler's speech on the Union Government's attitude to Native Policy on the African Continent, said the Nationalist Party's policy wast best understood by turning from Mr. Grobler to Mr. Pirrow, the Minister of Justice, and could be summarised in the slogan, "Drink, Disfranchisement and Forced Labour." All the talk about the Native developing on his own lines was "the grossest hypocrisy."

Mr. Duncan said: "Mr. Grobler's speech had attracted a good deal of attention outside the Union, and he agreed with him that the question of the development of Kenya and the territories north of the Union was of vital importance to us. If the British Government's White Paper meant that the peopling of those territories by Europeans and their political and economic development was to be entirely subordinated to the interests of the notives, then he certainly was in sympathy with Mr. Grobler raising his views on this side of the European settlers.

"WE TURN TO MR. PIRROW."

"But when we are asked to accept the Native Policy of the Nationalist Party as the last word in the matter of the relations between White and Black we may very well open our eyes. Mr. Grobler says that their policy is segregation and allowing the Native to develop along his own natural lines. When we ask what this means we must turn to Mr. Pirrow, his deputy leader.

Mr. Pirrow tells the farmers that the Government is going to introduce legislation to ensure an ample supply of Native labour to the farmer. Natives who are living on farms at present and hafe been for generations—are not to be allowed to leave the farms without the permission of the farmers, neither they nor their families. They are to work for the farmer, and if they break their service they are to be punished with the lash. It is true that they are to be supplied with drink, but that is to be done not so much to satisfy them as to provide an outlet for the produce of the wine farmer which he cannot dispose of otherwise.

"This is what they mean by segregation and by allowing the Native to develop along his own lines. The lines along which the Native is to be allowed to develop are to supply unskilled labour first for the farmer and then for the industries at the lowest possible wage and with the least allowance of rights and privileges.

"In the light of Mr. Pirrow's utterances this talk about segregation and the development of the Native along his own lines is the "grossest hypocrisy". What it really means, according to Mr. Pirrow, could be more honestly expressed by the slogan "Drink, Disfrenchisement and compulsory Labour."

WHAT SEGREGATION MEANS.

"Then" he said, "Mr. Grobler speaks of segregaton. This is a word that appeals to the type of mind of a certain section very forcibly and puts forward an ideal which on the face of it is very attractive. But the fact is that this word segregation may mean almost anything and if the word be taken literally to mean complete separation of the roces politically, economically, socially, and ecclesiastically, then it stands for something which obviously is impracticable. What people seem to forget is that this question, is very largely a land question, and as the White man in South Africa has taken possession of practically all the fertile land, what is left over for the Native would not serve to keep him alive.

"It must also be remembered that the conditions in East Africa to which Mr. Grobler refers are quite different from those prevailing in the sub-continent, where you have a considerable white population which has been settled in the country for a long period. In East Africa, on the contrary, there is a very insignificant minority of Whites and they have only recently settled in that country."

FARMERS' CONGRESS AND INDIANS.

In the Farmers' Congress recently held in Pretoria,) among the resolutions passed is one which refers to the Indians in the Union and reads as follows: "This Congress of the Transvaal Agricultural Union calls attention to the fact that the comparatively small number of Indians repatriated are not of the merchant and trading classes which constitute the chief danger to our White civilization and urges the Government to help its White subjects by protecting them from the unfair competition of those of a lower standard of living and enforcing the agreement with the Indian Government under this heading."

Here it may be pointed out that the previous Congress had also passed a resolution of exactly the same nature with slight change in phraseology.

Firstly it should be remembered that the repatriation scheme does not earmark any particular class of the Indian community which should abandon the right of domicile in the Union and soil foor India. The assisted emigration scheme is generally meant for all classes of Indians. Nearly 7,000. Indians have been repatriated since February, 1927. This figure is distinctly not small in view of the unsettled condition in India and in view of the optional nature of the scheme. It should also be borne in mind that repatriation had practically ceased before the conclusion of the Indo-Union Agreement. It is injudicious on the part of the Agricultural Union to say that the merchant section of the Indian Community has not availed itself of the scheme, which is purely and clearly voluntary and does not bind any particular class of the community.

ROLE OF INDIAN TRADERS.

It is contended that the Indian trading class constitutes the chief danger to the European civilisation. The Asiatic Inqury Commission dealt with this contention dispassionately and neutrally, and its conclusion ought to allay any such fear of Asiatic menace. It remarked: "In Transvaal the evidence and statics which have been summarised in this report should go far to remove the misconception and allay the ill-founded alarm prevailing among some sections of the community regarding the "Asiatic Menace." "To the rural community the Indian trade has apeculiar economic value, in that, being content with a small turnover, he can afford to establish small stores in isolated districts. He is also more accommodating in his dealings with the farmer than are his rivals of other races, giving longer credit in times of scarcity and regarding trade as an end in itself and not as a means of foreclosing on his customer's land. In the large towns, while scarcely competing at all with the better class of European shop, the Indian store, it is submitted, is a real boon to the poorer class of housewife among the Europeans, to the Indian, the coloured man and the Native. The Indian vegetable dealer performs a service alike to the European householder, to whose door he brings his produce, and to the European market gardener for whom he plays the part of distributor", Mr. J. D. Tyson has as above detailed the benefits of Indian traders before the recent Select Committee on Asiatics in the Transvaal, and he comes to the conclusion that: "If the Indian dealer did not fill a want among the poorer elements of the European community, the prejudice which his colour cites would long ago have ensured his elimination". But when we see that boycotts have invariably broken down it suggests that there is some intrinsic value in the Indian trade.

Mention has been made about the "unfair competition" of the Indian. To a rival trader any successful competition is liable to appear "unfair", but competition in itself is not an evil. Small profit and more trade is not the commercial doctrine of the Indian only. Every-body knows that there are over a dozen European stores in Johannesburg which believe in this motto. Their roaring trade is a standing testimony to their popularity. No body would have the audacity to argue that the various bazaars and other identicol stores in the city are a menace to White civilization and that they indulge in unfair competition. The case is the reverse. Such stores are of immense benefit to the customers and hardly constitute a distant shade of danger to the European civilization.

CHECK AGAINST INDIANS.

If it is that the White-subjects need protection, the aim of Government is distinctly to maintain White civilization in the land. It has on its Statute Book several pieces of legislations such as the Colour Bar Act, which obviously protect the White against the competition of the non-Europeans. Then again we have the Industrial Conciliation and Wages Acts, which have fixed the scale of pay on "a White level" and have decreased the chances of non-European to under-cut and undersell.

As far as the standard of living of the Indian is concerned it would be sheer nonsense to contend that his standard of living is comparatively lower than that of his White brother with equal opportunity and equal income. It is an irony of fate that this misapprehension has gained ground without the substantial support of facts. To argue on one hand that the Indians have a lower standard of living and to point with envy at their motor cars and valuable buildings on the other hand is obviously inconsistent.

The demand for the enforcement of the Agreement with the Indian Government under the heading of a lower standard of living and unfair competition suggests the ignorance of the drafter of the resolution of the Capetown Agreement. The Indo-Union Agreement does not contoin any heading under this phrase, neither does the communique issued jointly by the delegates assembled at the Round Table Conference, representing the Union and Indian Governments. The substance of the Agreement is that the Indians should be encouraged to avail themselves of the assisted emigration scheme and the permanent Indian population of the Indian should be gradually uplifted to the full extent of their capacity and opportunities.

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CHALLENGE TO THE RACING WORLD.

—:o:—

Marvel Of Australian Turf.

The most direct challenge ever issued to the English racing world was cabled to the "Daily Express", recently.

It was a message from Australia which read as follows:—

"Will race any horse you send over within six months, any distance, any amount.

"DAVIS".

The sender was Mr. D. S. Davis, a noted Sydney sportsman, and the purpose of his challenge was to express his readiness to match his wonder horse Pharlap against the greatest horse, whether stayer or merely sprinter, that Ireland or the rest of the world can produce.

Pharlap, whose name is a Cingalese word meaning lightning, has already done more than make history in Australia.

A four-year-old chestnut gelding, he has won £46,000 in stake money. He has been shot at by hooligans on the eve of the Melbourne Cup, Australia's greatest turf event, and in return not only celebrated the attack on his life by taking the Cup with consummate ease, but by winning three other races during the meeting.

His presence on any racecourse in Australia now causes opposing owners to withdraw their entries, and, whether on the tote or with a bookmaker, he has becom eunbackable.

That is a summary of the official prowess made more imposing by the fact that there is only one important race, the Caulfield Cup, which he has not won as yet.

It can be supplemented, however, by the fact that his owner and Mr. H. R. Telford, his trainer, have no qualms in racing him in sprint or in long distance races. They believe he is virtually unbeatable anywhere and anyhow, and though stamina is said to be Pharlap's strong point, they have no hesitation in meeting "all comers" at their chosen best distances.

Pharlap's unofficial history is even more enthralling.

His present trainer was intrigued by the horse's breeding at a yearling sale.

He begged Mr. Davis to buy him, and was met with the answer that his patron had already too many horses.

TRAINER'S LUCK.

Later in the day he met Mr. Davis again at Moorfield races, and finally persuaded him to bid for the horse.

Pharlap was bought for 160 guineas. He was shown to his new owner, who exclaimed, "He looks like a kangaroo dog. Now I've got him, I don't know what to do with him. You take him and lease him from me."

His trainer jumped at the offer, and leased the horse for three years—a lease which expires next February, and under which the the trainer takes two-thirds of the stake money won.

Pharlap has run altogether in thirty-six races. As a two-year-old he won one out of his five events.

His trainer was not despondent. "Pharlap will come on with age," he said.

His next year's racing brought him thirteen wins, a second, and two thirds out of twenty races.

This year he has run eleven times, and won on ten occasions.

STUDY OF GERMAN IN INDIA

—:o:—

Popular Science Books.

Prof. G. M. Jadhav writes: In the "Bombay Chronicle" of 17th November, the names of four German illustrated magazines were mentioned. To-day about "Unser Schiff" (Our Ship) and "Kosmos." "Unser Schiff," as the name points out, has something to do with ships, how they are made and how they work. Not only do we read about ships, but we also get a good idea about U-boats, airships and flying machines. In these subjects technical knowledge means a great deal. Only recently in his address to the students of the Annamalai University, Chidambaram, Sir M. Viswhesvaraya referred to the importance of technology, commerce etc. "For the next fifteen years or more, or at all events until more funds are available, our Indian Universities will do well to concentrate attention on the three departments of study I have just mentioned, namely, (1) Faculty of Technology. (2) Faculty of Commerce and Economics, and (3) Popular Lectures on Nation-Building work." Let us hope that soon Sir Visveswaraya's ideas will become established facts.

"Popular Lectures on Nation-building work" can be organised not only by universities but also by all who are interested in the subject. Lectures helpful as they are, will not take us far enough. Popular, illustrated science books will not only suppliment but extend the good work begun by lectures. The art and science of printing is so developed that with their help we can undertake the task of the removing illiteracy, apathy, superstition, ignorance and poverty which all move in a vicious circle.

GERMAN LIBRARY IN BOMBAY.

The object of the proposed Goethe Schiller Institute is to establish a good German and French Library in Bombay with books dealing with the following six Faculties: (1) Medicine, (2) Agriculture, (3) Technology. (4) Commerce, Economics, Trade, (5) Education. Political Science, Social Service.

With the help of these books research work can be encouraged and also good, popular, illustrated books for the masses can be prepared. The illustrated books will be of such a nature that the masses will be only too glad to buy them. To make the books attractive and useful is the work of science. To undertake the work and carry it to a successful end is a matter which the Indian Nation alone can do with the help of the best and latest scientific methods. We must co-operate with Germany and other countries willing to do so.

Rich men can help the Goetheschiller Institute because it is undertaking this Nation-building work. Most of us have some time or other read these famous words written by Goethe in Faust:

"Nur der verdient sich Freiheit wie das Leben.
Der taglich sie erobern muss."
(Only he deserves Freedom as well as Life,
Who day by day must conquer them anew).

To talk about freedom, liberty, independence is easy enough. To work for them at a great personal sacrifice, to give all you have for this cause is another story. The bigger the number of people who follow the advice of Goethe, the nearer we shall be to our aim and ideal in life.

SCIENCE FOR THE MASSES.

Anyone who reads "Unser Schiff," "Kosmos" and other scientific magazines can not help being said when he considers that millions of people are prevented from knowing so many valuable ideas simply because they are illiterate. With the help of these scientific ideas it will be possible to increase the earning-power of Indians and also improve their general condition of living. Let us work in such a way that men who have money will come forward and give help to carry on the good fight.

SENTENCE ON "MAC'S" SOCIALISTS

—:o:—

"To Be Out Of Office In Six Months."

Sir Samuel Hoare, M.P., speaking at a Conference at Leeds of the Yorkshire Federation of Women's Conservative and Unionist Associations, said: "The Government which is in office to-day will not be the Government in six months' time. We Unionists can say now, at any rate, that we are solidly united party behind our leader, and we are solidly united behind our programme."

As a party, Sir Samuel continued, the Conservatives were pledged to impose an emergency tariff upon foreign manufactured imports. The situation was far too serious to admit of any delay, and an emergency tariff would give British industry a breathing space during which a Conservative Government would make their more complete preparations for the future.

"This is the only country in Europe," he declared, "which still retains a method which allows such ridiculous electoral anomalies. It permits in the Shipley election a vote of nearly two to one against Safeguarding and yet the election of a member to Parliament to vote in its favour.

"It would permit—and the possibility is not a distant one—at the next General Election a majority of one, two, or three million votes in the country in favour of Free Trade and the majority of 50, 100, or 150, members in the House of Commons against it.

"That would be a great peril to the smooth working of our Constitution. The Liberal Party is strongly advocating an early change in order to obviate that danger."—"Sunday Times."

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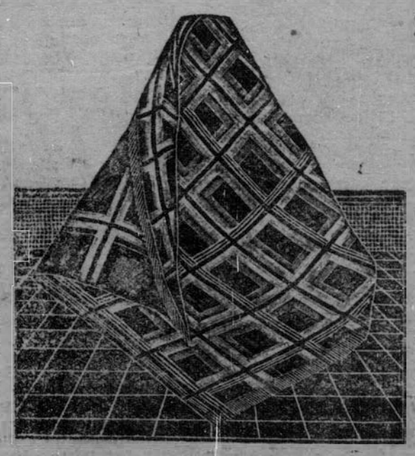
AGRA Rugs, All wool heavy check pattern, Double faced, 60" × 98" Rs. 9-8.

POONA Rugs, 75% wool and 25% cotton Check pattern heavy double faced 60" × 98" Rs. 6-8.



CAMEL HAIR Rugs, 60" × 98" silk border. Rs. 15-8

BANGALORE Rugs all wool very best quality, check pattern double faced 60" × 98" Rs. 12-8.

Woollen Overcoats

Khaki military pattern .. Rs. 10/

All wool double faced check lined Fawn, Gray, & Navy Blue Rs. 13/- to Rs. 20/-

All these goods are being sold elsewhere even at Double the Prices.

Don't waste your valuable time in asking for Samples.

Leave the Selections of Patterns and Shades To Us. We guarantee Satisfaction.

K. C. MARROTT (The Largest Importers)
187, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

Do You Want to Secure the Widest Market for Your Goods?

THEN

ADVERTISE

IN THE

Sunday Chronicle

The Most Popular Weekly in the Country.

RECO Turkish Bath Soap

Purely Swadeshi Soap

Sold Everywhere

Rs. 1-9-0 per doz. At all Stores.

Agents:—Ramjanally Ebrahim & Co.
Mysore Soap Depot. 81, Princess Street, BOMBAY 2.

...ank Ltd.

...ed 1865.)
..., and O. Banking ...ition, Ltd.

	Rs.
...nd Subscribed	40,00,000
...l Called-up	35,50,000
...ve Fund	38,50,000

...EAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
...ranches and Sub-Agencies:

...ra	Lahore
...lahabad	Lahore City
...lahabad City	Lucknow
...ritsar	Lucknow City
...illy	Aminabad Park
...ares	Lucknow
...bay	Lyallpur
...more	Meerut
...more City	Moradabad
...dausi	Mussoorie
...a Dun	Muttra
...i	Nagpur
...bad	Naini Tal
...rakpur	Patna
...pur	Rae Bareli.
...thras	Raipur
...nsi	Rangoon
...bbulpore	Shajahanpur
	Sitapur

Pay Offices:

...maiya	Hardoi
...rozabad	Kinari Bazar, Agra
...obad	Moradabad City
...tawah	Sikandarabad, U. P.
...haziabad	Sambhal

LONDON BANKERS:
...P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
...he National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Bank of India, Ltd.

...stablished 7th September 1906.
...ncorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859.)
Head Office. — Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
...ANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	90,00,000

...RRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. ...rom 25th December to 25th ...ne interest is allowed at ...1/2 per cent. on daily balance ...Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From ...June to 25th December ...rest is allowed at 2 per cent. ...daily balance. On sums ...ding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is ...wed by special arrangement. ...interest will be allowed which ...s not amount to Rs. 3 per half ...r.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
...Deposits are received fixed for ...e year or for shorter periods at ...es of interest which can be ...tained on application.
...INGS BANK ACCOUNTS ... Rules may be obtained ...ation.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

...kohama Specie Bank Limited.

...AD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
...SCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
...D-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
...SERVE FUND	113,500,000

BRANCHES:

...xandria	Karachi	Jansie
...tavia	Kobe	Saigon
...nbay	London	Seattle
...nos	Los Angeles	Singapore
...res	Lyons	Shimonosar
...utta	Manila	Sourabaya
...ton	Marunouchi	San
...ngchun	(Tokio)	Francisco
...ren	Nagasaki	Samarang
...jee	Newchwang	Shanghai
...Kuri	New York	Sydney
...kow	Nagoya	Tientsan
...in	Osaka	Tokyo
...gkong	Pekin	Tsinan
...olutu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
	Yuan Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

...URRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS ...ed for approved customers ... interest is allowed at the rate ...wo per cent. per annum on ...y balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. ...,000 provided that the amount ...half yearly interest is not less ...Rs. 6.
...IXED DEPOSITS are received ... one year or shorter period on ...s which may be ascertained ...pplication.
...ery description of BANKING ...EXCHANGE business trans...

K. YABUKI,
Manager.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,15,000

HEAD-OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

TILES & MARBLE
MERCHANTS
SAJAN & Co
FORT-BOMBAY

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
Why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street. BOMBAY.

Cotton Merchants Seize Opportunity.

Cotton speculation has attraction all over the World, and every scrap of news likely to effect cotton prices is being seized with avidity. The New York and Liverpool markets dominate all others, and every item of information there is flashed all around the World. Wise speculators avail themselves of these news making huge profits.

If you desire for early information thereof, there is only one reliable institution in India which by telephone, telegram or post furnishes the latest news with judicious advices about the above market.

THIS INSTITUTION IS:
COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU
Phone 24241.
(2nd Floor, Imali Building.)
281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
P. S. Please apply for further details to the above address. Send for our terms for carrying out business and "Vaida" and ready in cotton, silver, linseed and wheat.

Amusements

PATHE CINEMA
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A First National 100% TALKING PICTURE,

The Dramatic Thunderbolt of the Year.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.
Presents To-day and During the Week
THE LATEST IMPERIAL SUPER PRODUCTION
SINDBAD THE SAILOR
The Photo-play version of the popular tale from Arabian Nights full of Thrills—adventure and Romance.
Written and Directed by
R. G. TURNEY.

EMPRESS THEATRE
OPENING SHORTLY
AS A
TALKIE THEATRE
WATCH FOR
OPENING DATE AND PROGRAMME

Globe Cinema
Sandhurst Road
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily
KEN MAYNARD
IN
"MOUNTAIN JUSTICE"
NEXT SATURDAY
Laughs! Thrills and Breath Taking Adventure!
BOB STEELE
in
LAUGHING AT DEATH.
BOB in the dual role.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

A Talking Singing Romance with
AN ALL-STAR CAST

RIALTO TALKIES
DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Also
LAUREL & HARDY
All Talking Comedy.

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE
To-day 6-30 and 10 p. m.
PARAMOUNT'S SOUND AND TALKING PICTURE.
WITH BYRD AT THE SOUTH POLE
The most Awesome Recital of Heroism which the Screen has yet afforded.

EMPIRE
THEATRE
To-day 6-30 and 10 p. m.
The Screen's Romantic Adventurer.
RONALD COLMAN.
In the All-Talking Mystery Thriller
"RAFFLES"
No Safe could baffle his fingers
No Heart could withstand his fascination.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA
(Lamington Road)
Presents to-night and this week
ASIATIC FILM COY'S
STUNT PICTURE
"SWORDS MAN"
Featuring Mr. SAKI and Supported by Miss ROSHANARA
REASONS
For special recommendations to see this picture are only because there are STUNTS which you would have rarely seen in other Indian Films.
DAILY (4) FOUR SHOWS.
at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS on Sat. Sun. and Holidays at 3 p. m.
Coming Sagar Film Co. Super. Jewel
"Royal Rivals"

SHIPPING NEWS

—:o:—

Export & Import

ARRIVAL.
Bombay, Nov. 2.
Jalabala, Matches, Bassein.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, Dec. 3.
Naringa, Weatherby, Calcutta.
Hubro, Heinsen, Calcutta.
Karoa, Fichley, Durban.

LOADING.
Bombay, Dec. 2.
Steamer Maur for Bangkok.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.
S.S. "Karoa":—The B I S N Coy.'s mail steamer "Karoa" will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, etc. with mails, a general cargo and passengers.
S.S. "Jalabala":—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Jalabala", arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein, with a cargo of rice.
S.S. "Naringa":—The B I S N Coy's steamer "Naringa," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.
S.S. "Hubro":—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer "Hubro," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.
—:o:—
TUESDAY, December 2.
2 Viceroy of India, 13-12, M M and Co.
3 Lichtenfels, Karachi, 10-12, L Edwards Ltd.
5 Fusijawa, Trieste, 6-12, L T and M I.
6 Begum, NF, NF, T Morrison and Co.
8 Tyo Maru, Kobe, 13-12, N Y Kaisha
13 Dumana, London, N.F. M M and and Co.
15 Karoa, Durban, 3-12 M M and Co.
16 Rabenfels, Mamburg, 2-12, L Edwards Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK.
—:o:—
1 Yehime Maru, N F 3-12, H. Premji.
2 Jalubala, Bassein, N F, Scindia S N Co.
3 Barpeta, P Gulf, 3-12, M M and Co.
4 Varela, Busrah, 5-12, M M and Co.
6 Kidderpur, Kobe, 20-12, M M and Co.
7 Nizam, Calcutta, 5-12, T Morrison and Co.
8 Fukko Maru, Fremantle, 3-12, Turner Morrison and Co.
9 Hatarana, Calcutta, 9-12, M M and Co.
10/11 Jaladuta, Rangoon, 6-12, Scindia S N Co.
12/13 Naringa, Calcutta 3-12 M M and Co.
14 Jalarashmi, Karachi, 4-12, Scindia S N Co.
15 Khosrou, Mauritius, 4-12, T Morrison and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
—:o:—
B Hubro, Calcutta, 2-12, S S N Co.
H Jamnagar, Jamnagar, 4-12, L Naranji and Co.
G Janaki, Karachi, 2-12, The Malabar S S Co.
K. Jalavihar, N F, N F, Scindia S. N. Co.

—:o:—
STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.
Maloja, 5-12-30, P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 12-12-30, P and O S N Co.
Viceroy of India 30-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Rajputana, 26-12-30, P and O S N Co.
Comorin, 19-12-30, P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Hatimura, 9-12-30 M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Circassia, 20-12-30, G T Co.
Elysia, 5-1-30, G T Co.
Britania, 26-1-31, G T Co.
Clan Kenneth, 3-12-30, J F Co.
Tarantia 4-12-30, G T Co.
City of Marseilles, 6-12-30, K N Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Simla, 27-11-30 G T Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Lichtenfels 25-11-20 L. Edward Ltd.
Trautenfels, 8-12-30 L Edwards Ltd.
Wardenfels, 21-12-30 L Edward Ltd.
Trifels, 29-12-30, L. Edward Ltd.
FROM NEW YORK.
Potter 19-11-30 L Edward Ltd
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Bovenkerk, 7-12-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Ridderkerk, 28-12-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
FROM TRIESTE.
Fusijama 26-11-30, L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Christchurch, 27-11-30, F. F Campbell and Co.
City of Hongkong, 26-12-30, F F Campbell and Co.
Potter 7-12-30, L Edward Ltd.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Ino Maru, 30-11 N Y Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru, 10-12 N Y Kaisha.
Yokohama Maru, 16-12, N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, 30-12, N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru, 24-11, O S Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru, 9-12, O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru, 25-12, O S Kaisha.
Kidderpore 30-11 P and O. Co.
Rawalpindi, 19-12, P and O Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.
—:o:—
FOR LONDON.
Mantua, 29-11-30, P and O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Chinkoa 30-11-30 M M and Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Hilda N F L G C.
FOR GENOA.
Arabia, 1-12-30, Italiana.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Baroda, NF, M M and Co.
Varsova, 28-11-30 M M and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Rabenfels NF., L Edward Ltd.
FOR KARACHI.
City of York 29-11-30 K N Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karoa, 3-12-30 M M and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Tottori Maru 29-11-30 N.F. Kaisha.
FOR RANGOON.
Garmula, N F M M and Co.
FOR MAURITIUS.
Khosrou N.F., T M and Co.
FOR ADEN.
Dara N.F., T M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Hubro, NF, S S N Co.
Nizam, NF, T M and Co.
Naringa, N F, M M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.
—:o:—
FOR LONDON
Mantua, 5434, Jack, P and O S N Co.
Macedonia, 11,120, Dickinson, P. and O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Chinkoa, 3329, Lamb M H and Co.
FOR GENOA.
Arabia 4,499 Stagnero, M Italiana.
Fusijama, 4,155 Grodrossi M Italiana.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Tottori Maru, 5,713 Ddama, N Y Kaisha.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Baroda, 1,877, Eadie, M M and Co.
Varsova, 1957, Rowe M M and Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Hilda 2973 Tarabochia, L T Co.
FOR KARACHI.
City of York 5033 McArthur K N Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Rabenfels, 4,195, Metz, L Edward Ltd.
FOR RANGOON.
Garmula, 3,234, Mann M M and Co.
FOR MAURITIUS.
Khosrou, 2491, Beattie, T M and Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karoa, 3603, Fishley, M M and Co.
FOR ADEN.
Dara 3082, Wheeler, T M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Hubro, 1027, Haagensen, S S N. Co.
Nizam, 3334, Robb, T M and Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATE.
Fukko Maru 1-12-30.
Yehime 1-12-30.
Barpeta 1-12-30.
Netravati 1-12-30.
Farvati 1-12-30.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Dec. 2.
From New York, City of Christchurch, Agents F F Campbell and Co:—150 bundle copper sheets, 249 cases auto parts; 36 cases flash light cells; 164 cases medicine; 25 cases gas marbles; 59 cases machinery; 340 cases oats; 55 cases globes; 75 cases soap; 75 cases lamps; 252 cases tires; 611 cases second-hand clothing; 50 cases beef; 100 cases syrup; 27 cases paper; 36 cases furniture; 50 cases playing cards; 1273 cases newspaper; 17 cases ketchup; 95 bags scrap leather; 1154 drums Asphalt; 186 drums lub. grease; 5109 drums oil; 20 drums dyes; 203 drums turpentine; 384 Asphalt flux; 39 cases petro-jelly; 418 drums chemicals; 113 coils cable.
From Busrah, S.S. "Barpeta", Agents M M and Co:—4743 bags wheat; 2237 bags wasp.
From Mohmeram:—536 bags gum; 112 bags almonds; 342 bags khaskhas; 102 bags attari; 40 P. seed; 52 bags skin; 29 bags reeds; 33 bags almond kernels.
From Bushire:—382 bags gum; 315 bags gum Shirazi; 33 bags gum traquibuth; 63 bags P. seed; 45 bags raisin; 116 bags almond kernels.
From Muscat:—110 bags pomegranates; 933 bags dates.
From Karachi:—27 bags prawns.
From Varewal:—57 bags cotton.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Dec. 2.
For London, S.S. "Viceroy of India":—10 bales animal skin, L Hassam.
For Marseilles:—103 cwts. groundnuts, J Meyer and Co; 11000 cwts. groundnut L Dreyfes and Co.
For Amsterdam, S S "Lichtenfels":—300 cwt. cassia M Gulabdas and Co.
For Rotterdam, S S "Rabenfels":—220 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 55 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.
For Hamburg:—110 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.
For Antwerp:—110 bales cotton raw, H Nensey and Co.
For Amsterdam, S S "Queen Moor":—300 cwts. cassim, M Gulabdas and Co.
For Hamburg:—103 cwts. gum Karoga, J Meyer and Co.
For Antwerp:—55 bales cotton fly, J Meyer and Co.
For Trieste, S S "Fusyama":—1000 cts. groundnuts, M Bhata and Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.
For Jaffa:—17 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.
For Tripole:—18 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.
For Port Said:—91 bales cotton twist Sassoon J David and Co.; 21 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.
For Alexandretta:—77 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.
For Venice:—110 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.
For Kobe S S "Iyo Maru":—200 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.
For Shanghai S S "Kidderpore":—1000 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Dec. 2.

F. P. Bales.	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 1-12-30	6008000	5757000
Receipts Yesterday 1-12-30	30000	74000
Exports to date 1-12-30	3175000	3286000
Stock at Ports 28-11-30	4161000	2602000
Stock Interior Town 28-11-30	1771000	1446000
Stock Liverpool 28-11-30	839000	770000
Visible Supply 28-11-30	7966000	6118000
Quantity in Sight 28-11-30	8703000	9223000
Quantity out of Sight 28-11-30	3835000	5097000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
—:o:—
Bombay, Dec. 2.
3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 64-13/
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90-7.
4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89-7.
4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74-5
4 1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95-6.
4 1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83-3
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-12.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 96-7.
5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94-6.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100-5.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55b Rs. 101/7
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101-1.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102-2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 101-5.
6 1/2 per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104-13
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72-10.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72.
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89-6
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101-14.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101-14
FORWARD RATES.
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 64-11-0
5 p.c. 1945-55 Rs. 101-5-0
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

Help Yourself And Your Country
BUTTONS ! BUTTONS ! !
VARIETIES OF INDIAN MANUFACTURED BUTTONS From
Real Horn and mother of Pearl. Wanted Agents and organisers throughout India, Burma and Ceylon on both pay and commission.
Terms on application.
Apply to the Managing Agents:
ORIENTAL IMPORT AND EXPORT LTD.,
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Insurance Co., can give expert advice on all classes of Insurance. J3

REGD. NO. B. (illegible)

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPI
Is a com
equipped to do
business in all dep

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1930.

SEPARATION OF BURMA.

Principle Approved Of By R. T. C.

PROPOSALS TO APPOINT COMMITTEE AND TO HOLD CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The Indian Round Table Conference, meeting in Committee, to-day, approved of the principle of separation of Burma from India and appointed a special Committee to consider the conditions which would enable Burma to be separated from India on equitable terms and recommend the best way of securing this end.

U Be Pe (Burma) declared that it was for the Burmese people to decide whether Burma should remain within the Indian Empire or not. Burma entered the Indian Empire by mere accident, against the wishes of the Indian people and without the consent of Burmans. He emphasized that Burmans had nothing in common with the people of India. Burmans felt that they were not getting so advanced a form of Government as they should have got, and in the meantime their own national status was disappearing altogether. They wanted to be a separate entity, enjoying the fullest measure of self-Government on equal footing with other self-governing Dominions and under the same Crown.

INDIANS IN BURMA.

With regard to the position of Indians in Burma after the separation, U Ba Pe pointed out that there were no communal, religious or caste questions in Burma. All communities there lived most cordially and amicably together, but Burmans were prepared to do everything in their power to devise means to protect the interests of minorities. He suggested that the question of Indo-Burmese financial adjustment might be enquired into by a special committee. With regard to trade, as far as possible, Burmans wanted free trade between India and Burma. Burmans suggested that 15 to 20 representatives of parties and interests in Burma should confer in London with representatives of the British Government and work out a constitution for Burma.

BURMANS NOT UNANIMOUS.

Mr. Chintamani agreed that the will of the Burmese people should be the sole determining factor and pointed out that Indians were not parties to the invasion of Burma or the inclusion of Burma with India. He expressed the opinion, however, that the Burmese were not unanimous in favour of separation, and warned them against playing into the hands of British commercialists. Continuing Mr. Chintamani said that apart from the recommendation of the Simon Report to which, he was of opinion, no particular value was attached, the question had not been decided by a competent authority and neither the Government of India nor the British Government had pronounced any decision. Mr. Chintamani called attention to the part which the Governor of Burma had played in the agitation for separation, and asked how far that conformed to the notions of official discipline. He added that if the separation was approved, it was imperative equitably to adjust the outstanding financial claims, and consider the future position of Indians in Burma.

DEFENCE PROBLEM.

Sher Mohammed urged the Conference not to overlook the importance of the defence of Burma, where the Indian Army had served for two or three centuries and was still serving.

Lord Reading referring to Mr. Chintamani's statement that the Government of India had expressed no opinion in regard to separation, declared that the Government of India had undoubtedly accepted the principle of recommendation of the Simon Commission in favour of separation. Lord Reading emphasised that most quetions which must be considered (for example, finance, economics and military questions and conditions of Indians in Burma), could not be settled by a Committee, but only by a Special Commission or Conference as suggested by Mr. Ba Pe.

The Maharaja of Alwar wished his colleagues from Burma every success, and hoped that when they had achieved their end, "we may have a friendly competition in regard to which will reach Dominion Status first".

COMMITTEE AND CONFERENCE.

Lord Peel supported the proposals to appoint a Committee and to hold a Conference.

Replying to Mr. Shiva Rao, Mr. MacDonald said that the question of separation was not open.

Mr. Chintamani suggested that it should be open to consider not only the method of separation, but also whether there should be separation.

Mr. MacDonald said that he took it that there was an overwhelming opinion in favour of the suggestions made. (Applause).

The Maharaja of Bikaner said that the Indian States generally felt that the question was almost entirely for Burma, British India and His Majesty's Government. If and when any question arose affecting the States he was sure that States would have a say in that regard.—Reuter.

MRS. SUBBAROYAN CHAMPIONS WOMEN'S CAUSE.

—:o:—

The Question Of Franchise.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

During discussion of Lord Sankey's heads by the Federal Relations Committee, it was realised that all of them, to a certain extent, were inter-connected and the difficulty of appointing separate sub-Committees working simultaneously was appreciated; but it was decided, with a view to expediting work, to approve, for the present, of two more sub-Committees, apart from the Special Burma sub-Committee, leaving only five heads to be taken up later. When head nine was discussed, Mrs. Subbaroyan inquired whether the women of India would be included. The Premier with a smile replied that he thought they would be considered when the franchise question came up. He expected that the women of India would resent it if the Conference at which men were overwhelmingly represented, decided that the women of India constituted a minority. It was decided that the whole question should be raised later when further progress had been made.

SUB-COMMITTEES NOT TO EXCEED 20.

The Premier expressed the opinion that Sub-Committees should not exceed twenty. Large interests involved, especially in the Third Sub-Committee, were realised. Lord Sankey met the difficulty of ensuring the specific representation of every interest by suggesting that any delegate not belonging to the sub-Committee who wished to put his views should submit a written statement. Lord Sankey undertook to see that such views were placed before the Sub-Committee concerned. It was decided that the Business Committee should meet to-morrow afternoon to deal with the personnel of the Second and Third Sub-Committees. Meanwhile delegations would meet separately for the purpose of submitting recommendations to this end. The First Sub-Committee meets both in the morning and in the afternoon, in order that progress may be as speedy as possible.—Reuter's Special.

Work Assigned to Sub-Committees.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 1.

In addition to considering the question of Burma, the full Federal Relations Committee dealt with the remainder of Lord Sankey's heads and decided to refer heads three and six to the Federal Structure Sub-Committee (henceforward to be called the First Sub-Committee), as they are completely inter-locked with heads one and two. Heads four and five also connected with them have been left over temporarily until the first Sub-Committee has gone further into its subjects. Heads seven and eight have been referred to the Second Sub-Committee and head nine to the Third Sub-Committee. The consideration of heads ten, eleven and twelve has also been postponed for the present.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI'S COMPANION.

—:o:—

Mr. Pyarelal Replaces Kalelkar.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 1.

Kaka Kalelker being interviewed by our correspondent it was found that Sjt. Pyarelal at present is in the Yeroda Jail and has been kept as a companion to Mahatmaji in his place.

BOMB CASE ARRESTS IN JESSORE.

—:o:—

Ramkrishna Sevashram Raided.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

The Secretary of the Diamond Harbour Bani Mandir was sentenced to 5 months' rigorous with a fine of Rs. 50 or in default one month's additional imprisonment under Section 188 I.P.C. For distributing a Hindu leaflet entitled "Whither Art Thou Going" Asoke Kumar Ghose was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to 3 months' simple under Section 12 of the Press Act.

Barisal:—Suleiman, a Lucknow Mussalman and Apser belonging to Barisal were sentenced by the Deputy Magistrate to six months' rigorous with a fine of Rs. 100 under Section 182 I.P.C. for giving false information to police of a bomb having been found in Chan Bazar.

Tamluk:—Early yesterday morning the police raided the Tamluk Ramkrishna Sevasram and the houses of the local pleaders of whom one is now in Dumdum Jail and arrested five persons.

Jessore:—The bail applications on behalf of Chandrakumar Banerjee and 19 others who have been arrested in connection with the recent bomb outrage in the town were filed before the District Magistrate. As the police did not oppose the applications bail of Rs. 500 each with two sureties was granted. The arrested persons include 4 pleaders, one Muktear, one journalist, and three merchants, one medical and three school students.

Barisal:—Kunjalal Das who was acquitted in the Machua Bazar bomb case was arrested at his house while performing a religious ceremony and was remanded in police custody. A strong contingent of police had been sent to Gournadi where several houses were searched.

CONTRACT WITH TATA IRON CO.

—:o:—

Govt. Of India Curtails Orders For Rails.

MATTER REFERRED TO TARIFF BOARD.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 1.

The Government of India have resolved.—In view of the curtailment of their orders for rails since the contract was made to refer to the Tariff Board for enquiry whether until the period covered by the contract terminates, whether and what additional payment per ton of rails should be made to Messrs. The Tata Iron and Steel Company for the rails placed under contract in future. The Government of India hope that the Tariff Board may find it possible to submit their recommendations by January 7, 1931.—A. P.

PICKETING SUCCESS IN NAGPUR.

—:o:—

Foreign Cloth Dealers And Stock.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 1.

The Congress prestige was completely vindicated here by the breakdown of the stern attitude of the foreign cloth dealers. They challenged the strength of the Congress by breaking open the seals inspite of the stipulation to keep the existing stock under seal. One day's rigorous picketing, however, resulted in bringing them round, and they have now agreed to keep the stock under seal till January 31st. About 40 Desha Sevikas were on picketing duty for the whole day and by their strenuous work they have achieved a complete victory for the Congress.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.

H. E. The Commander-in-Chief in India, Lady Birdwood, Miss Birdwood, Lt.-Colonel R. P. St. V. and Mrs. Bernard, Major K. C. D. Dawson, Captain C. B. Birdwood and Captain R. W. Pilkington left Government House Bombay on Saturday the 29th November.

H. H. The Nawab of Puranpur lunched at Government House, Bombay on Saturday the 29th November.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay attended the St. Andrew's Day Dinner on Saturday the 29th November.

MR. MAHADEV DESAI'S JUDGMENT POSTPONED.

—:o:—

"They Agree To Maximum Sentence," Says Vallabhbhai

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec.2.

Charges were framed this morning under 17 (1) and (2) against Sjt. Mahadeobhai and Sjt. Bhasker Behre keeper of the press who was charged under 17 (1) By Khanashit Kadri Honorary Magistrate. In the charges against Mahadeobhai, it was stated that he promoted activities as General Secretary, both of the All-India Congress Working Committee and the Gujarat Prantik Samitee which were declared unlawful. Both declined to take part in the proceedings. Mr. Gandhi, the police prosecutor stated that both the accused were previously convicted and as no evidence about the conviction of Bhasker Behre was at hand the case be adjourned. At this stage Mahadeobhai asked the Court to finish the case the same day. Replying Mr. Gandhi stated that as no evidence of the conviction was at hand, it was impossible to deliver judgment to-day.

Sardar Vallabhbhai, replying to Mr. Gandhi said that both the accused agree to the maximum sentence. Judgment was then reserved till Saturday.

Court's Hands "Tied".

AHMEDABAD, Dec.2.

The case against Mr. Mahadev Desai and Mr. Bhaskar Behre, keeper of Bhaskar Press, who were tried yesterday by the Honorary Magistrate, Mr. K. S. Kadri under Section 17 of the Criminal Law Ahmendment Act was taken up this morning and adjourned till Saturday as the Public Prosecutor wanted to produce a certified copy of the previous conviction of the accused No. 2. He had produced a certified copy of the previous conviction of accused No. 1.

"How long are we to wait as undertrials?" asked Mr. Mahadev Desai.

The Public Prosecutor replied.—"If you admit previous convictions the sentence will be pronounced to-day."

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel who was present at the Court intervened and addressing the Public Prosecutor said.—"You don't expect the accused to admit your case. They are prepared to accept the maximum punishment".

Public Prosecutor.—"The hands of the Court are tied, it cannot pronounce sentence without proof of previous conviction. —A. P.

CANADA WILL STRENGTHEN ITS ECONOMIC POSITION.

Mr. Bennett's Protest Against Insulting Treatment

"AGREEMENT WITH OVERSEAS DOMINIONS WILL EXCLUDE UNITED KINGDOM."

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Mr. J. H. Thomas use of the word "humbug" in connection with the Canadian proposals at the Imperial Conference in the course of the debate in the House of Commons on the 27th November, has elicited a most forceful reply from Mr. Bennett, who says, "Mr. Thoms has condemned beyond a possibility of further discussion and in a language which is deeply resented by the Government of Canada, the proposal I made in a sincere desire to meet our individual and common needs. If Mr. Thomas' statement indicates what will be the attitude of the United Kingdom at the Conference at Ottawa, then I have little hope that any agreement which Canada may reach with other Overseas Dominions will include the United Kingdom".

Mr. Bennett concludes'. "If Canada's proposal is thus to be contemptuously rejected, Canadians can only accept and act upon the rejection by embracing other means at the hand of further strengthening her economic position in the world."—Reuter.

THE SACCO-VANZETTI CASE.

American Throws Fresh Light On Mystery

Bombay, Nov. 28.

The Delhi Correspondent of the "Pioneer" has sent the following to that paper:

Were Sacco and Vanzetti innocent? Most certainly they were vehemently replied Mr. Edward Holton James to me in his Delhi hotel. "Every Italian in the world knows it and so do ninety per cent. of he citizens of the United States. It's true they were confirmed Anarchists or professed Radicals, whichever you prefer, but that's not a crime. They were martyrs to the anti-Red hysteria that swept through the States after the war and so far as we know, innocent victims of a frame-up by the police who soon found themselves so entangled in the net they spread, that they had to send these two unfortunates to the chair when the original intention was merely to get them deported."

JUSTICE MISCARRIED.

Mr. James, special correspondent in India of the "Boston Transcript" and of the "New York World" at that time, was referring to that fact that on August 23, 1927, Nicola Sacco, a cobbler, and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, a fishmonger, went to the electric chair in the State Prison at Charlestown, Massachusetts, convicted of killing a paymaster's guard in a hold-up at a shoe factory in South Braintree on April 15, 1920. After a seven years fight by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defence Committee they were electrocuted and the whole world was stirred by what so many suspected to be a miscarriage of justice. The Defence Committee have been provided with ample funds and are still seeking for the real culprits who are supposed to have been four gangsters. The Committee aver that the police could say who they were but for fear of involving prominent personages who wittingly or unwittingly lent influential aid to the perversion of justice.

MAIN FEATURES.

Mr. James, who has interested himself, privately and professionally in the case for several years, recalled the essential features for my benefit. Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested in a net which the police spread to catch one "Mike Boda," another radical who was prominent in propaganda work, and on whom they were trying to fix the responsibility for the boot factory murder. The condemnation of Sacco and Vanzetti was based on the assumption that Boda was the ring-leader of the bandit gang, that his house was the bandit headquarters, that the Buick car in which Sacco and Vanzetti were accused of committing the crime had been stolen by Boda and concealed in the shed adjoining Boda's house. The clue for the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti therefore centred around Boda. If Boda was guilty, the State of Massachusetts had a 'prima facie' case against Sacco and Vanzetti. If Boda was not guilty, the state of Massachusetts had no case at all against Sacco and Vanzetti and their friends became justified in the hypothesis that the case against them was from its inception to its conclusion a mistake or a frame-up.

Four months before the execution, Mr. James came to the conclusion that the majority of evidence was faked and he threw himself into the investigation with new vigour and he also took part in the protest demonstrations. He was 3 1/2 years in jail and internment in Germany during the war for having the courage to express his convictions, it is not surprising that in the Sacco-Vanzetti protests he was variously arrested, had his jaw fractured by an Irish policeman's knuckle-duster, and was fined dollars for incitement to riot.

THE KEY TO THE PROBLE

Boda was the first key to the problem and the execution to place while Mr. James was trying to track him down, for the police could not or would not "Exactly three years ago," said Mr. James, "I traced Boda's brother to Boston and found that Boda had been in Italy for many years made immediate tracks for and found that Mike Boda real name is Mario Buda) political prisoner on the Island of Lipari, to which I not be admitted without the est permission in the land. wrote direct to Benito Muss and a week later I was asked go and see him. Intensely interested, he accepted the assuran of my belief that Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent and that Bod could probably prove it. He me me personally at police headquarters, had the dossier produced and on February 14, 1928, armed with full credentials and accompanied by Commandatore Guiseppe Dosi of the Italian Police, arrived in Lipari. I began that afternoon an examination which lasted three three days. Boda being perfectly willing to tell he knew. I took the evidence straight back to America and spent months checking it and was able to establish the truth of his statements, as also his movements during hose fateful days. Exactly a year ago, was ready for publication of Boda's evidence, with appended checks to each portion, was published in the "New York World." It shows that Boda was not connected with the crime and that there can have been no case whatever against Sacco and Vanzetti."

Mr. James is firmly convinced that the investigations still being pursued will eventually unearth the real miscreants.

Lord Irwin's Nominees Through English Eyes.

—:o:—

"Jinnah...Sir John Simon Of India; Jayakar, Who Leapt Into Prominence Through Association With Sapru."

(BY AN OBSERVER.)

Of the 16 representatives of the Indian States and the 55 spokesmen of British India who will meet in to-morrow's Conference, who are the men who will count?

One, beyond all question, is the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri. To British eyes the still, turbaned figure with its calm eyes and perfectly impassive face locks the very incarnation of India. In a sense, he is. No one has done more for his countrymen than the priestly Brahmin who lived for years as a poor teacher and who has since travelled as a sort of unofficial Ambassador of India to Canada and Australia, to New Zealand and the United States, not to mention his two years' residence as Agent for India in South Africa (where he succeeded Gandhi himself). He is one of the greatest orators of the day; if his delivery were only a little less impassive, his beautifully clear, chiselled English would make him perhaps the greatest. He will certainly count, and for peace. He has been from the first a critic of the Simon Report, demanding, as he told the Liberal Summer School, a responsible Central Government for India, even though it has to wait a generation for the right to control its own army. But he will be for peace. "We cannot afford," he said recently in public, "to let the Conference fail."

There is a man who may count more even much more. It has been said of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru that he combines the adroitness of Mr. Lloyd George with the sedate patience of Mr. Baldwin. He is not an orator, like Sastri. But there is nothing that this able, supple lawyer does not know about the subject before the Conference. He comes from the United Provinces, where the Hindu-Moslem quarrel is most acute; and he has had experience of high office, for he was Law Member in Lord Reading's Government and the subject of a stately eulogy from the Viceroy when he departed. Sapru will undoubtedly count; possibly more than any other Indian member.

MOSLEM LEADERS.

The Aga Khan will certainly count. Everyone in England knows by sight his genial countenance; his name is heard on every race-course; and his love affairs have been the talk of most breakfast tables recently. The tremendous position which this cultured, well-read gentleman occupies in Moslem India is less generally remembered here; it is rumoured that his very bath water is sold in phials to the devout.

But the most important Moslem representative is almost certain to be Mr. M. A. Jinnah. Mr. Jinnah is the Sir John Simon of India and is reputed to earn £30,000 a year at the Bombay Bar. An astonishingly young-looking man for his age, grey hairs are at last beginning to betray it. Polished, smooth, courteous, Mr. Jinnah will listen attentively to his opponents' arguments, and probably remain of the same opinion still. One of the question of the Conference is whether Mr. Jinnah will elect to speak as the head of a Mahomedan faction, or as a mouthpiece of Indian Nationalism; but whichever he does it will be impossible to ignore him.

THE PRINCES' DELEGATES.

Of the Princes, the Gaekwar of Baroda may probably not sit in person. He is an old man. But there will be the Maharajah of Alwar, a most extrordinary figure; brilliantly able, profoundly versed in Western literature, and yet a typical Hindu potentate. There will be "Ranji", disguised as the Maharajah of Nawanagar; and there will be the Maharajah of Bikaner, perhaps the most impressive to English eyes. A handsome, soldierly man (he fought in the War, and Augustus John has painted his portrait) he has administered his half-desert kingdom with admirable energy; there is no more outstanding figure among Indian rulers. He has been often in England and speaks and writes excellently in English. But the man who will have done most to make India and British India speak with one voice, if they do so speak, will not be any of the princes, but a minister, Col. Haksar, the Director of the Special Organisation of the Chamber of Princes.

OTHERS WHO COUNT.

There are others. There is Mr. Jayakar, who leapt into prominence on account of his association with Sir T. B. Sapru in his abortive peace negotiations with Gandhi in prison. He is the leader of the Independent Nationalists, a body who split off recently from the Congress Party, an able clear-headed man of very progressive views, who has shown courage in attending the Conference at all. There is Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, a moderate. There is Sir A. P. Pa of the cautious sober schoo from Madras, one of the M nisters of the Province, and a able writer on Indian economics out there is Mr. Chintamani, journalist, who has become one the leading figures in the Unite Provinces. Last, but not leas there is Diwan Ramaswami Mu liyar. He comes as the repres tative of the "Justice Party," Madras, the party which is fig ling the battle of the "depres classes" against Brahmin asc dency.—"News Chronicle."

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